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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9—JANUARY 15, 2011/PAUSA 19—PAUSA 25, 1902

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुस्तक संकलन के रूप में पढ़ा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be read as a separate volume

भाग II—खण्ड 3—अध्याखण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए कानूनी आदेशों और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसंबर, 2010

का.आ. 136.—नारियल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1979 (1979 का 5) की धारा 19 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्र सरकार एतद्वारा नारियल विकास बोर्ड नियमवली, 1981 में आगे संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, नामतः:—

1. (1) इन नियमों को नारियल विकास बोर्ड (संशोधन) नियम, 2010 कहा जाएगा।
(2) ये नियम राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. नारियल विकास बोर्ड नियम, 1981 में:—

(i) नियम 11 के तहत उप नियम (2) के लिये निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः:—

"(2) यदि उपाध्यक्ष के पद पर त्यागपत्र या उसकी सदस्यता समाप्त होने के कारण या अन्य कारणों से कोई सदस्य रिक्त होती है, तो बोर्ड अपनी बैठक में अपने सदस्यों में से उपाध्यक्ष को एक माह के अंदर नियुक्त करेगा। यदि बारह माह की पूर्ण अवधि के लिये या बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में अपने कार्यकाल की समाप्ति तक इसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है, तो बोर्ड अपने सदस्यों में से उपाध्यक्ष को एक माह के अंदर नियुक्त करेगा।"

(ii) नियम 16 के तहत उप-नियम (2) में खण्ड (क) के लिये निम्नलिखित खण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा, नामतः :—

“(क) अध्यक्ष समूह “ग” पदों पर नियुक्ति कर सकता है।”

[फा. सं. 4-29/2007-बागवानी-II]

संजीव चोपड़ा, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पणी : प्रकाशित नियमों के तहत उप-नियम के भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (i) सा.का.नि. 34(अ) दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1981 के तहत प्रकाशित की गई थी तथा तत्पश्चात् इसमें 13 फरवरी, 2002 की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 198(अ) तथा दिनांक 19 अप्रैल, 2002 की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 450(अ) के तहत संशोधन किये गये थे।

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2010

S.O. 136. —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Coconut Development Board, Act, 1979 (5 of 1979), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Coconut Development Board Rules, 1981, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Rules, 2010.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Coconut Development Board Rules, 1981 :—

(i) In rule 11, for sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chairman on account of resignation or his ceasing to be a member or otherwise, the Board shall, at its next meeting, elect another member to be the Vice-Chairman from amongst its members who shall hold office for the full term of twelve months or till the expiry of his term as a member of the Board, whichever is earlier.”

(ii) In rule 16, in sub-rule (2), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

“(a) The Chairman may make appoints to group “C” posts”.

[F.No.4-29/2007-Horticulture-II]

SANJEEV CHOPRA, Jt. Secy.

Note The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 34(E), dated the 28th January, 1981 and subsequently amended by Notification number S.O. 198(E), dated the 13th February, 2002 and notification S.O. 450 (E), dated the 19th April, 2002.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 137.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श से मान्यता प्रदान करने वाले विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में “बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक” और उसमें प्रविष्टियों के बाद “बी एल डी ई विश्वविद्यालय, बीजापुर” जोड़ा जाएगा और “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत “बी एल डी ई विश्वविद्यालय” यहां इसके बाद [कॉलम (2) में] “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षिप्त रूप” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि यहां इसके बाद [कॉलम (3) में] के सामने निम्नलिखित को अन्तर्निहित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)	(3)
"एनेस्थेसिया में डिप्लोमा"	डी ए
"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा"	डी सी एच
"नैदानिक पैथोलॉजी में डिप्लोमा"	डी सी पी
"प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा"	डी जी ओ
"अस्थिरोग में डिप्लोमा"	डी आर्थो
"ओटो-रिनो-लैरिंगोलॉजी में डिप्लोमा"	डी एल ओ
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान)"	एमडी (संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (चर्म रोग, रतिज तथा कुष्ठ रोग)"	एमडी (डोबीएल)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जनरल मेडिसिन)"	एमडी (जनरल मेडिसिन)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (माइक्रो बायोलॉजी)"	एमडी (माइक्रो बायोलॉजी)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग विज्ञान)"	एमडी (बाल रोग विज्ञान)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पैथोलॉजी)"	एमडी (पैथोलॉजी)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फिजियोलॉजी)"	एमडी (फिजियोलॉजी)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामाजिक एवं निवारक मेडिसिन सामुदायिक मेडिसिन)"	एमडी (एसपीएम/समुदाय)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन/मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (एनाटोमी)"	एमडी/एमएस (एनाटोमी)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन/मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)"	एमडी/एमएस (ओबीजी)
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ईएनटी)"	एमएस (ईएनटी)
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)"	एमएस (जनरल सर्जरी)
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (अस्थिरोग विज्ञान)"	एमएस (अस्थिरोग विज्ञान)

(श्री बी एम पाटिल मेडिकल कालेज, बीजापुर में दाखिला लिए छात्रों की बाबत बी एल डी ई विश्वविद्यालय, बीजापुर, कर्नाटक द्वारा फरवरी, 2008 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई चिकित्सा अर्हता मान्यता प्रप्त होगी)।

[फा. सं. यू-12012/174/2010-एमई (पी-1)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2010

S.O. 137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely :—

In the said First Schedule after "Bangalore University, Karnataka" and entries thereto "BLDE University, Bijapur" shall be added and against "BLDE University" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Anaesthesia"	D.A.
"Diploma in Child Health"	D.C.H.
"Diploma in Clinical Pathology"	D.C.P.
"Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology"	D.G.O.
"Diploma in Orthopaedics"	D. Ortho.
"Diploma in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology"	D.L.O.
"Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)"	MD (Anaesthesiology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venerology and Leprosy)"	MD (DVL)
"Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)"	MD (General Medicine)
"Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)"	MD (Microbiology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	MD (Paediatrics)
"Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)"	MD (Pathology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)"	MD (Physiology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Social and Preventive Medicine/Community Medicine)"	MD (S.P.M./Community Medicine)
"Doctor of Medicine/Master of Surgery (Anatomy)"	MD/MS (Anatomy)
"Doctor of Medicine/Master of Surgery (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)"	MD/MS (OBG)
"Master of Surgery (ENT)"	MS (ENT)
"Master of Surgery (General Surgery)"	MS (General Surgery)
"Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)"	MS (Orthopaedics)

(These shall be recognised medical qualification when granted by "BLDE University, Bijapur, Karnataka" in respect of students admitted at Shri B. M. Patil Medical College, Bijapur on or after February, 2008).

[No. U-12012/174/2010-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.अ. 128:— भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श करके सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ" और "संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद" की प्रविष्टि के बाद जोड़ा जाएगा तथा सम्बन्धित चिकित्सा अर्हता शीर्षक के अंतर्गत "संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद" (कॉलम 2 के रूप में संदर्भित) के सामान्य पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षिप्त रूप कॉलम (3 के रूप में संदर्भित) के शीर्षक के अंतर्गत उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित को अन्तर्विष्ट किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)	(3)
"डिप्लोमा इन चिल्ड्रन हेल्थ"	डॉसीएच
	(यह जून, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कालेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

(2)

(3)

"डिप्लोमा इन आब्सेट्रैक्ट्स एंड गाइडकोलॉजी"

डीजीओ

(यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डिप्लोमा इन ऑपथेल्मोलॉजी"

डीओ

(यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डिप्लोमा इन ऑरथोपेडिक्स"

डी आर्थो

(यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डिप्लोमा इन ओटो-रहिनो-लेरिंगोलॉजी"

डीएलओ

(यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (एनेस्थीसियोलॉजी)"

एम डी (एनेस्थीसियोलॉजी)

(यह जून, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जनरल मेडिसिन)"

एम डी (जनरल मेडिसिन)

(यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त विधिरस्त अर्हता होगी)।

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पेडियाट्रिक्स)"

एम डी (पेडियाट्रिक्स)

(यह जून, 2007 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रसिद्ध किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन/मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ऑपथैल्मोलॉजी)"	स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)। एमडी/एमएस (ऑपथैल्मोलॉजी) (यह जून, 2008 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ईएनटी)"	एमएस (ईएनटी) (यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)"	एम एस (जनरल सर्जरी) (यह जुलाई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (आर्थोपेडिक्स)"	एम एस (आर्थोपेडिक्स) (यह मई, 2009 में अथवा उसके बाद संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में संतोष विश्वविद्यालय, गाजियाबाद द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

[सं. यू-12012/181/2010-एमई (पी-11)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2010

S.O. 138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely :—

In the said First Schedule after "Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow" and entries thereto "Santosh University, Ghaziabad" shall be added and against "Santosh University, Ghaziabad" under the heading "Recognised Medical Qualification" [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], and entry relating thereto under the heading "Abbreviation for Registration" [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)

“Diploma in Child Health”

“Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology”

“Diploma in Ophthalmology”

“Diploma in Orthopaedics”

“Diploma in Oto-rhino-laryngology”

“Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)”

“Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)”

(3)

DCH

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after June, 2009.

DGO

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.

DO

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.

D. Ortho.

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.

DLO

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.

MD (Anaesthesiology)

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after June, 2009.

MD (General Medicine)

This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	<p>MD (General Medicine)</p> <p>This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after June, 2007.</p>
"Doctor of Medicine/Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)"	<p>MD/MS (Ophthalmology)</p> <p>This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2008.</p>
"Master of Surgery (ENT)"	<p>MS (ENT)</p> <p>This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.</p>
"Master of Surgery (General Surgery)"	<p>MS (General Surgery)</p> <p>This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after July, 2009.</p>
"Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)"	<p>MS (Orthopaedics)</p> <p>This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Santosh University, Ghaziabad in respect of students being trained at Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad on or after May, 2009.</p>

[No. U-12012/181/2010-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र.अ. 139.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श, करके सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली" के सामने "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" (जोकि अग्रे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित है) के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [जोकि अग्रे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित है] के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित को अन्तर्विष्ट किया जायेगा, नामतः :—

(2)

"डिप्लोमा इन डर्मेटोलॉजी, वेनेरोलॉजी एंड लेप्रोसी"

"डिप्लोमा इन एनेस्थीसिया"

"डिप्लोमा इन चाइल्ड हेल्थ"

"डिप्लोमा इन ओब्स्टेट्रिक्स एंड गायनाकोलॉजी"

"डिप्लोमा इन आप्थलमोलॉजी"

"डिप्लोमा इन ओटो-रिहिनो, लेरिनगोलॉजी"

(3)

डी डी की एल

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी ए

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी सी एच

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी जी ओ

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी ओ

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी एल ओ

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इन्स्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय,

(2)

(3)

“डिप्लोमा इन फिजिकल मेडिसिन एंड रिहबीलीटेशन”

दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

डी पी एम आर

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

“मजिस्ट्रार चिकित्सा (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)”

एम सी एच (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (एनेस्थीसियोलॉजी)”

एम डी (एनेस्थीसियोलॉजी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जनरल मेडिसिन)”

एम डी (जनरल मेडिसिन)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पेडियाट्रिक्स)”

एम डी (पेडियाट्रिक्स)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस/रेडियोलॉजी)”

एम डी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस/रेडियोलॉजी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टिट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल,

(2)

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोथैरेपी)”

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन/मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (आब्स्टेट्रिक्स एंड गायनाकोलॉजी)”

“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन/मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ऑफथालमोलॉजी)”

“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ई एन टी)”

“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)”

“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (आर्थोपेडिक्स)”

(3)

नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम डी (रेडियोथैरेपी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम डी/एम एस (ओ बी जी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम डी/एम एस (ऑफथालमोलॉजी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम एस (ई एन टी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम एस (जनरल सर्जरी)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी)।

एम एस (आर्थोपेडिक्स)

(यह शैक्षणिक सत्र 2008 से वर्धमान महावीर मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड पी जी इंस्टीट्यूट, सफदरजंग अस्पताल,

(2)

(3)

नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह इन्द्रप्रस्थ विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी।

[सं. यू-12012/183/2010-एम ई (पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely :—

In the said First Schedule against "Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi" and entries thereto under the heading "Recognised Medical Qualification" [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], and entry relating thereto under the heading "Abbreviation for Registration" [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)

(3)

"Diploma in Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy"

DDVL

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

"Diploma in Anaesthesia"

DA

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

"Diploma in Child Health"

DCH

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

"Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology"

DGO

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University,

(2)

“Diploma in Ophthalmology”

“Diploma in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology”

“Diploma in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation”

“Magistrar Chirurgae (Plastic Surgery)”

“Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)”

(3)

Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

DO

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

DLO

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

DPMR

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

M. Ch (Plastic Surgery)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

MD (Anaesthesiology)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)"	<p>MD (General Medicine)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	<p>MD (Paediatrics)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Radio-diagnosis/Radiology)"	<p>MD (Radiodiagnosis/Radiology)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Radiotherapy)"	<p>MD (Radiotherapy)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).</p>
"Doctor of Medicine/Master of Surgery (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)"	<p>MD/MS (OBG)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).</p>
"Doctor of Medicine/Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)"	<p>MD/MS (Ophthalmology)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained</p>

(2)

(3)

“Master of Surgery (ENT)”

at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

MS (ENT)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

“Master of Surgery (General Surgery)”

MS (General Surgery)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

“Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)”

MS (Orthopaedics)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi in respect of students being trained at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and PG Institute, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from the academic session 2008).

[No. U-12012/183/2010-ME(P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 140.—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 59 के सामने कॉलम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूद प्रविष्टियों में इसके पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियों को अंतर्निहित किया जाएगा :—

“XXIII. स्वर्गीय दादा साहेब कालमेष स्मृति डेंटले
महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल, नागपुर

(i) दंत शल्य चिकित्सा स्नातक (यदि दिनांक
19-6-2010 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई)।

बी डी एस, महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय,
नासिक।”

[फा. सं. बी.-12017/30/2005-डी ई]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2010

S.O. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 and 3 against Serial No. 59, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“XXIII. Swargiya Dadasaheb Kalmegh Smruti Dental
College and Hospital, Nagpur

Bachelor of Dental Surgery
(if granted on or after 19-6-2010)

BDS, Maharashtra University of Health Sciences,
Nashik.”

[F.No. V-12017/30/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 141.—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में मौलाना आजाद दंत चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 27 के III के सामने कॉलम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूद प्रविष्टियों में इसके पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियों को अंतर्विष्ट किया जाएगा :—

“कंजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एंड इंडोडॉन्टिक्स
(यदि दिनांक 26-5-2010 को या उसके बाद
प्रदान की गई)।

एम डी एस (कंजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री), दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय,
दिल्ली।”

[फा. सं. वी.-12017/119/2005-डी ई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2010

S.O. 141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 and 3 against III of Serial No. 27, in respect of Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by the University of Delhi, Delhi, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics
(if granted on or after 26-5-2010)

MDS (Cons. Dent.) University of Delhi,
Delhi.”

[F.No. V-12017/119/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 142.—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 19 के सामने कॉलम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूद प्रविष्टियों में इसके पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियों को अंतर्विष्ट किया जाएगा :—

"IV. दंत चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय और अनुसंधान केंद्र,
मणिपुर, अहमदाबाद

दंत सल्य चिकित्सा स्नातक (यदि दिनांक
10-8-2010 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई)

बी.डी.एस., गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय, अहमदाबाद,
गुजरात"

[फ. सं. वी.-12017/27/2005-डी ई]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2010

S.O. 142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 and 3 against Serial No. 19, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

"IV. College of Dental Sciences and Research
Centre, Manipur, Ahmedabad

Bachelor of Dental Surgery
(if granted on or after 10-8-2010)

BDS, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat."

[F.No. V-12017/27/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 143.—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 (2) द्वारा प्रदान की गई शक्तों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, भारत अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः:—

2. अन्नामलाई विश्वविद्यालय, अन्नामलाई नगर द्वारा प्रदान की गई दंत चिकित्सा डिग्री को मान्यता देने, बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग I में क्रम संख्या 24 के सामने कॉलम 2 तथा 3 की अंतर्गत प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित राजा मुथैया डेंटल कॉलेज एंड होस्पिटल, अन्नामलाई नगर, तमिलनाडु की बारे में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ दिया गया है:—

"Prosthodontics
(यदि दिनांक 11-4-1994 को या उसके बाद
प्रदान की गई)।

एम.डी.एस. (प्रोस्थो.), अन्नामलाई विश्वविद्यालय,
अन्नामलाई नगर।"

[फ. सं. वी.-12017/6/2005-डी ई (खंड-1)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2010

S.O. 143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 24, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, the following entries in respect of Rajah Muthiah Dental College and Hospital, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu, shall be inserted thereunder:—

"Prosthodontics
(if granted on or after 11-4-1994)

MDS (Prosthodontics), Annamalai University,
Annamalai Nagar."

[F.No. V-12017/6/2005-DE (Vol. 1)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2010

क्र.आ. 144.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथावस्था बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बालूजी खान एंड कंपनी लि., 83 चौपा रोड, नई मंडी, मुजफ्फरबाग (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी ई डब्ल्यू" मुखला के अंकित सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेजिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बी. एस. डेक" है (जिसे इसमें इससे परबद्ध उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/42 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करता है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेजिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका उक्त प्रतिरक्त ऋणात्मक धारित आवेगयुतलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तौलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्राचालनी द्वारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल के इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के पीछे सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले की बैक प्लेट में बने छिद्र से सीलिंग को जोड़ा गया है, अब सील के स्थान खुदे हुए दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम अग्र दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मुखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1 × 10के, 2 × 10के, 5 × 10के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION.

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2010.

S.O. 144.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "BEW" and with brand name "B. S. TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Balaji Weighing and Engineering, 85, Bhopa Road, New Mandi, Mujaaffar Nagar (UP) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/42.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LED Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

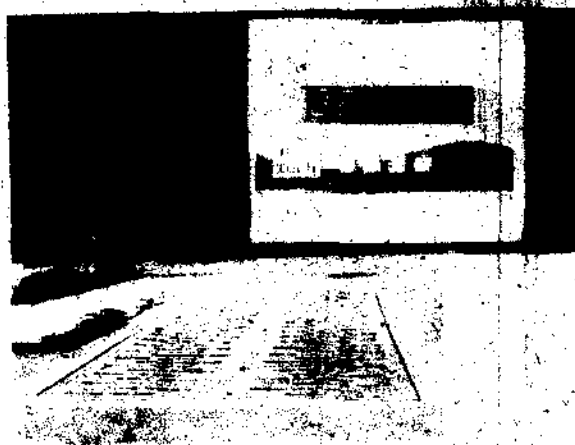


Fig. 2 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing is done on the back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in back plate of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , or 5×10^4 , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (43)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

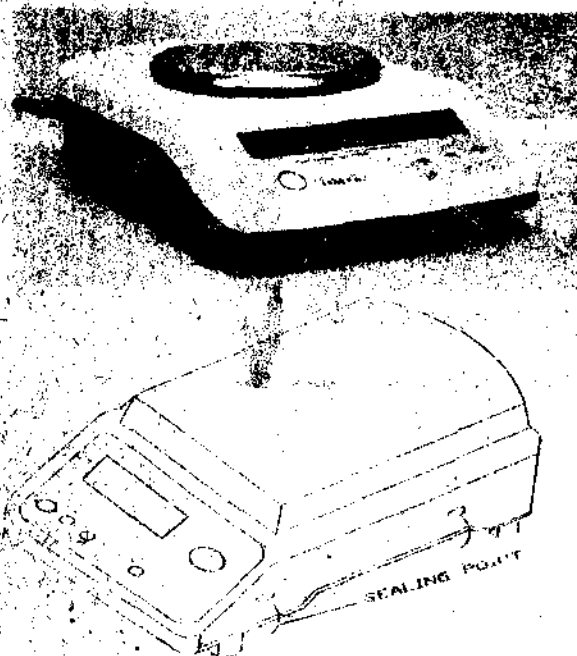
नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र.आ. 145.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (तीर्थ की गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इराडा फर्निचर आई एन सी. 40/60 ए. ए. जामू नगर, पुलियाकुलम रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641037 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "आई ए" शृंखला के अलक स्क्वायर सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इराडा" है (जिसे इससे पहले के नाम पर उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई. एन. डी./09/10/111 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फोर्स कंपनरेशन सिस्टम पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 ग्र. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्र. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्र. है। इसमें एक आधेकतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनमानक धारित आधेकतुलन प्रमाण है। बी. एफ. डी. प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रवाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्कोल के राइट साइड में अपर कवर और बॉटम प्लेट में बनाए गए छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिस्टम, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्र. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, 5×10 के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(91)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2010

S.O. 145.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "I.A." and with trade name "Ishtas" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ishtas Scales Inc. 4B/40A, New Elmhurst Nagar, Puliyakulam Road, Coimbatore-641 037, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/11.

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000 g. and minimum capacity of 1 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The V.F.D. display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

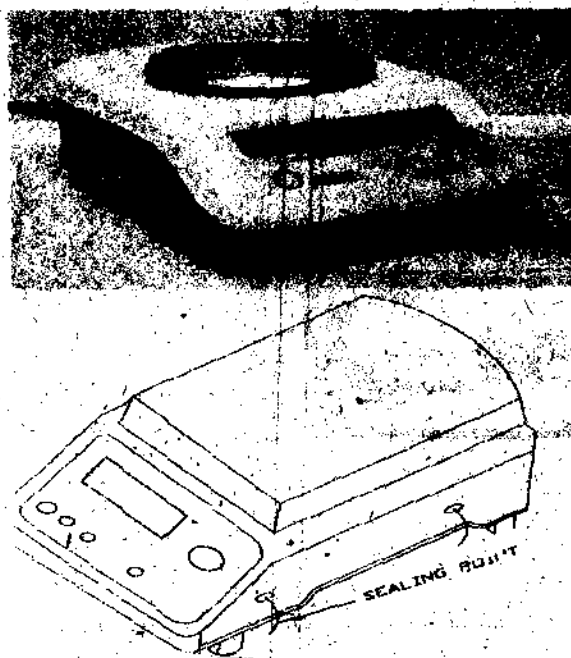


Figure-2 : Sealing Provisions

The sealing is done by passing the sealing wire through the holes made on the upper cover and the base plate in the right side of the scale. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (e) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[E No. WM-21 (91)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

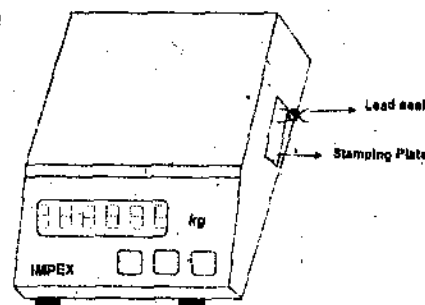
नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.अ. 146.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (जैसे भी यह आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के अन्वये के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न शक्तिशाली में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्पेक्स कॉरपोरेशन, एस. नं. 7, 4-बी, काला नाग इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता-II) वाले "आई टी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इम्पेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/241 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गैस ड्रैक्टर का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और स्थापन क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारनात्मक पारित आवेगमान प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 इट्स प्रतिघूर्णता आव विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाँड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के गैस प्लेट और टॉप फ्रैम में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है, मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रक्षेपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी सेलिंगेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 , 5×10^0 , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(146)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 146.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "ITS" and with brand name "IMPEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Impex Corporation, 8, No. 7, 4-B, Dada Nagar Industrial Area, Kanpur (U.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/241.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

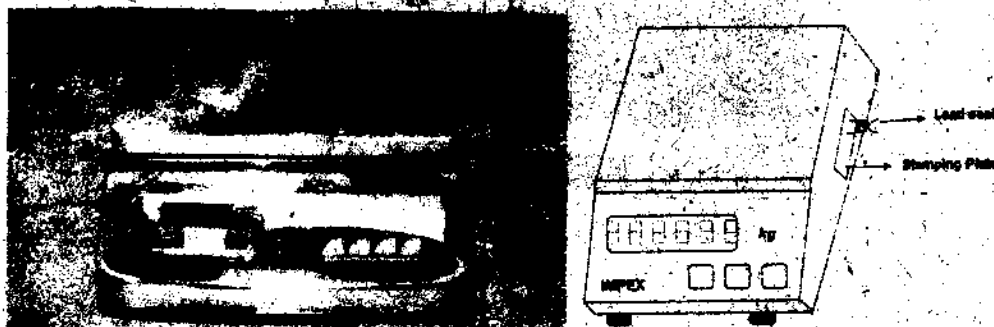


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (e) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

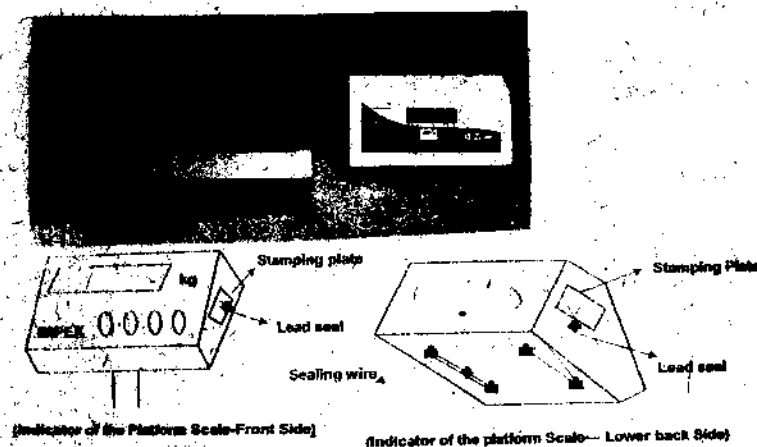
नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र.आ. 147.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्पेक्स कम्पोस्टेन, एल. नं. 7, 4-बी, राधा नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता-III) वाले "आई पी एस" मॉडल के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इम्पेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि.आई एन डी/09/10/242 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गैर प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनहर्षक धारित आश्रयकुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की खंडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवरेज में होने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1 × 10के, 2 × 10के, 5 × 10के, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(146)/2010]

बी. एन. दोक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 147.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "IPS" and with brand name "IMPEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Impex Corporation, S. No. 7, 4-B, Dada Nagar Industrial Area, Kanpur (U.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/242.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

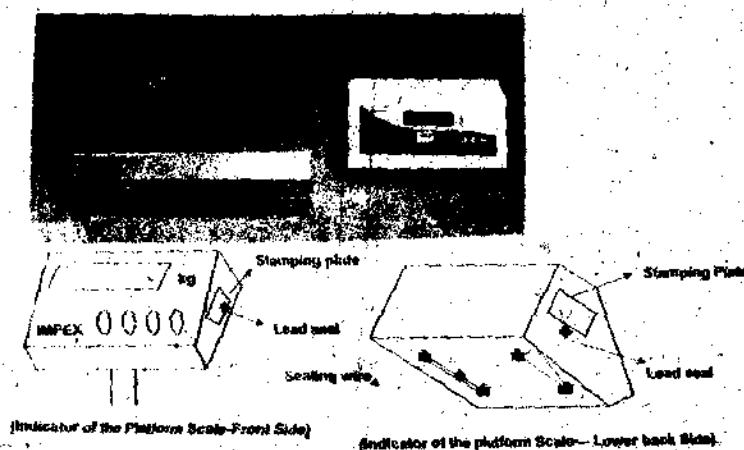


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21 (146)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

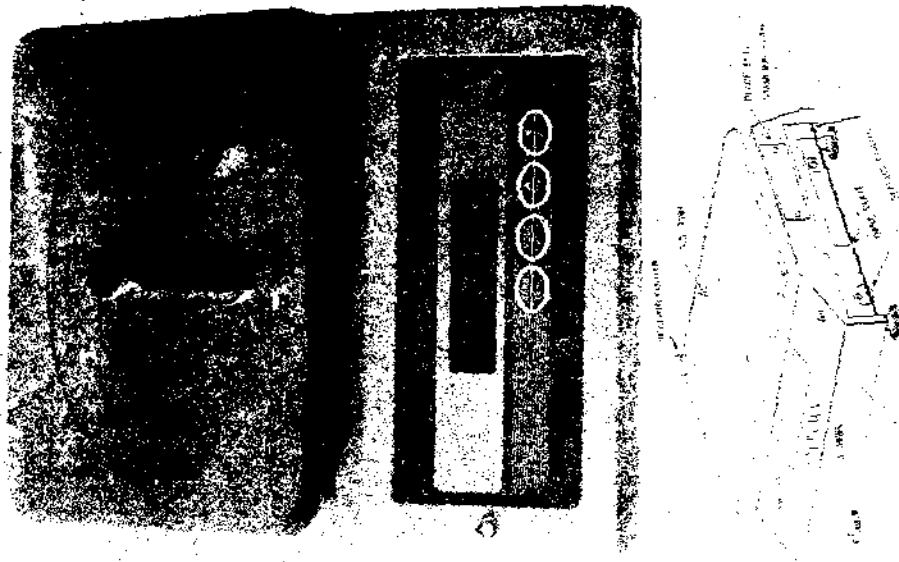
नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र.आ. 148.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की समाधान है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साई इंटरप्राइजिज, एस. नं. 5, हिमागिरी वैली अपार्टमेंट, एस एम पी मॉडल स्कूल हैदराबाद के पास, राजेंद्रनगर (एम), हैदराबाद-500008 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस जे" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिलकॉन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/10/460 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का पार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवस्थिततात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एस ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 30 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1 × 10^क, 2 × 10^क, 5 × 10^क, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(280)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 148.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "SJ" and with brand name "SILCON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sai Enterprises, S. No. 5, Himagiri Valley Apartment, Near SMP Model School Hydershakot, Rajendranagar (M), Hyderabad-500008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/460.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (280)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

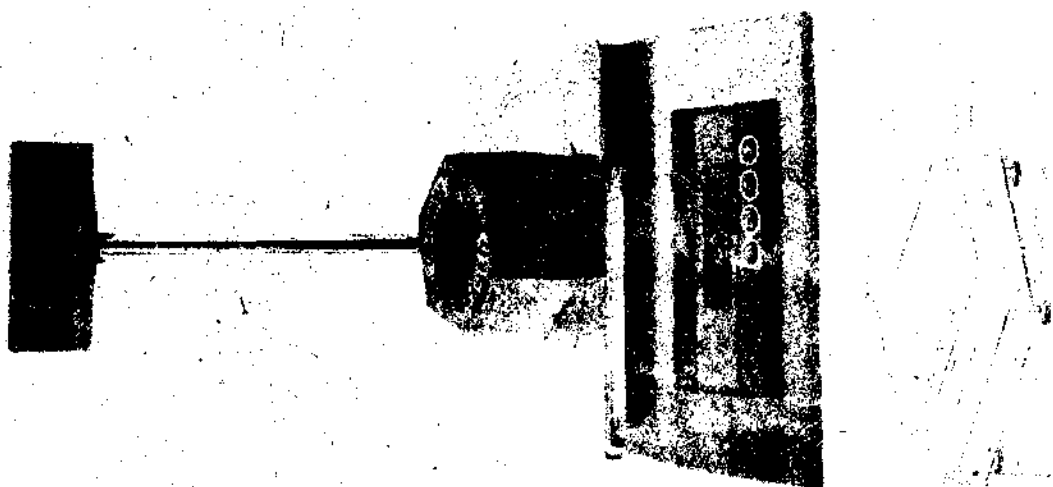
नई दिल्ली 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र.आ. 149.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साई इंटरप्राइजिज, एस्.चं. 5, हिमागिरी वैली अपार्टमेंट, एसएमपी मॉडल स्कूल हैदराबाद के पास, राजेन्द्रनगर (एम), हैदराबाद-500008 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिलिकॉन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/461 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति 1



आकृति 2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाँड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के संबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, 5×10 के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(280)/2010]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 149.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "ST" and with brand name "SILCON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sai Enterprises, S. No. 5, Himagiri Valley Apartment, Near SMP Model School Hydershakot, Rajendranagar (M), Hyderabad-500008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/9/10/461.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

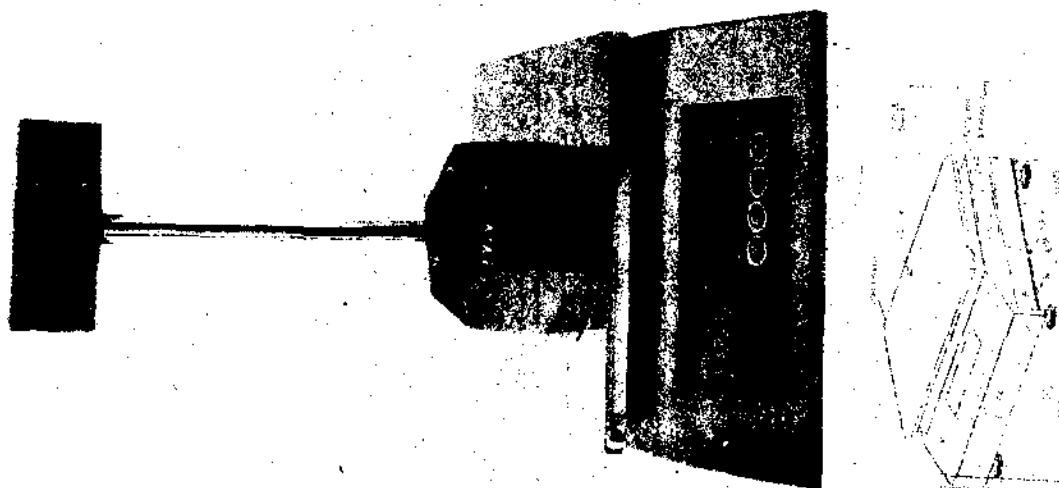


Figure 2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided an A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (280)/2010]

B.N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

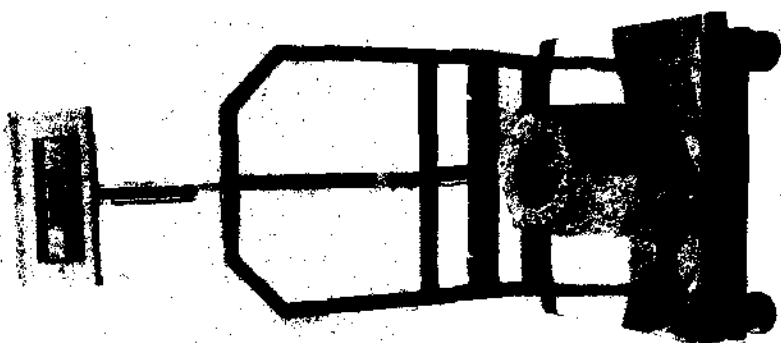
नई दिल्ली 14 दिसम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 150.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साईं इंटरप्राइजिज, एस.नं. 5, हिमागिरी वैली अपार्टमेंट, एसएमपी मॉडल स्कूल, हैदराबाद के पास, राजेन्द्रनगर (एम), हैदराबाद-500008 द्वारा विनिर्मित माध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिलकॉन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/462 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्ययकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, या 5×10 के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(280)/2010]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2010

S.O. 150.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "SP" and with brand name "SILCON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sai Enterprises, S. No. 5, Himagiri Valley Apartment, Near SMP Model School Hydershakot, Rajendranagar (M), Hyderabad-500008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/462.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

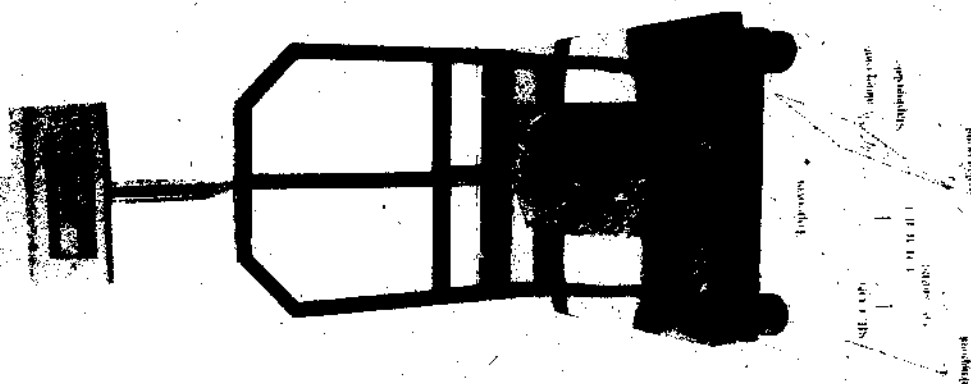


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole is base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (280)/2010]

B.N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 151.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे 20 अगस्त, 2010 से रद्द कर दिये गये हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1	आईएस/आईएसओ 14041 : 1998 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—लक्ष्य एवं विषय क्षेत्र की परिभाषा तथा सामग्री—सूची विश्लेषण	—	रसायन विभाग परिषद् की पिछली बैठक जो कि 20 अगस्त, 2010 को हुई थी में इस मानक को वापस लेने का फैसला लिया गया था। यह मानक निम्न मानकों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है : (क) आई एस ओ 14040 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—सिद्धांत एवं आधारभूत कार्य और (ख) आई एस ओ 14044 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—अपेक्षा और दिशा निर्देश
2	आईएसओ 14042 : 2000 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—जीवन चक्र प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	—	रसायन विभाग परिषद् की पिछली बैठक जो कि 20 अगस्त, 2010 को हुई थी में इस मानक को वापस लेने का फैसला लिया गया था। यह मानक निम्न मानकों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है : (क) आई एस ओ 14040 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—सिद्धांत एवं आधारभूत कार्य और (ख) आई एस ओ 14044 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—अपेक्षा और दिशा निर्देश
3	आईएसओ 14043 : 2000 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—जीवन चक्र प्रतिपादन	—	रसायन विभाग परिषद् की पिछली बैठक जो कि 20 अगस्त, 2010 को हुई थी में इस मानक को वापस लेने का फैसला लिया गया था। यह मानक निम्न मानकों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है : (क) आई एस ओ 14040 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—सिद्धांत एवं आधारभूत कार्य और (ख) आई एस ओ 14044 : 2006 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन—जीवन चक्र मूल्यांकन—अपेक्षा और दिशा निर्देश

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 34/आईएस/आईएसओ 14041, 14042 और 14043]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2010.

S.O. 151.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn w.e.f. 20th August, 2010.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian No. Standards Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS/ISO 14041 : 1998 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment— Goal and Scope Definition and Inventory Analysis		CHDC at its last meeting held on 20 August, 2010 had decided to Withdraw IS/ISO 14041 : 1998 as this Standard has been replaced by : (a) ISO 14040 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Principles and Framework and (b) ISO 14044 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Requirement and Guidelines.
2. IS/ISO 14042 : 2000 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment— Life Cycle Impact Assessment		CHDC at its last meeting held on 20th August, 2010 had decided to Withdraw IS/ISO 14041 : 1998 as this Standard has been replaced by : (a) ISO 14040 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Principles and Framework and (b) ISO 14044 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Requirement and Guidelines.
3. IS/ISO 14043 : 2000 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment— Life Cycle Interpretation		CHDC at its last meeting held on 20 August, 2010 had decided to Withdraw IS/ISO 14041 : 1998 as this Standard has been replaced by : (a) ISO 14040 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Principles and Framework and (b) ISO 14044 : 2006 Environmental Management— Life Cycle Assessment—Requirement and Guidelines.

[Ref. CHD 34/IS/ISO 14041, 14042 & 14043]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2010

क्र. 152—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्ने अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित मानक(को) की संख्या, संख्या वर्ष और तिथि	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3
1. आई एस 4263 : 1967 क्लोरीन के लिए सुरक्षा संहिता	संशोधन संख्या नं. 2, अक्टूबर 2010	31 अक्टूबर, 2010
2. आई एस 4264 : 1967 क्लोरीन सोडा के लिए सुरक्षा संहिता	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, अक्टूबर 2010	31 अक्टूबर, 2010
3. आई एस 5983 : 1980 आँखों की सुरक्षा के लिए विनिर्देश	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, अक्टूबर 2010	31 अक्टूबर, 2010
4. आई एस 13440 : 1992 मिथाईल क्लोराईड—सुरक्षा संहिता	संशोधन संख्या नं. 2, अक्टूबर 2010	31 अक्टूबर, 2010
5. आई एस 13447 : 1992 p-निमोअमलाइन—सुरक्षा संहिता	संशोधन संख्या नं. 2, अक्टूबर 2010	31 अक्टूबर, 2010

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूने तथा दिल्ली नन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

दिनांक : 3 नवम्बर, 2010

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 08/आईएस 4263, आई एस 4264]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2010

S.O. 152.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No.	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3
1. IS 4263 : 1967 Code of Safety for Chlorine.	Amendment No. 2 October, 2010	31 October, 2010
2. IS 4264 : 1967 Code of Safety for Caustic Soda.	Amendment No. 1 October, 2010	31 October, 2010
3. IS 5983 : 1980 Specification for Eye-protectors (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1 October, 2010	31 October, 2010
4. IS 13440 : 1992 Methyl Chloride—Code of Safety	Amendment No. 2 October, 2010	31 October, 2010
5. IS 13447 : 1992 p-Nitroaniline—Code of Safety.	Amendment No. 2 October, 2010	31 October, 2010

Copies of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also

Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD/TS/45/JS/264]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 153.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसार में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) के संशोधन किए गए/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3
1. आई एस 8144 : 1997 बहुप्रयोजी शुष्क बैटरियाँ—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	2, अक्टूबर, 2010	16-11-2010

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 के साथ-साथ नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलूरु, बोपाल, कोयंबटूर, कानपुर, कर्नाटक, कच्छ, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संलग्न : ईटी 10/ET-20]

आर.के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक ई. एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2010

S.O. 153.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3
1. IS 8144 : 1997 Multipurpose Dry Batteries—Specification (First Revision)	2 October, 2010	16-11-2010

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : ET 10/ET-20]

R.K. TREHAN, Scientist E & Head (Electro-Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 154.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसार में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानक का संशोधन के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं के संबंध में यह है :

अनुसूची

क्रम	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	संशोधन संख्या 1 आई एस 4707 (भाग 2) : 2009 सौंदर्य प्रसाधन कच्ची सामग्री और सहायक सामग्री का वर्गीकरण (भाग 2) कच्ची सामग्री जो कि प्रसाधनों में उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	कुछ नहीं	30 नवम्बर, 2010

इस भारतीय मानक का संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, केयम्बूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, काणपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीसीडी/जी-7 (गजट)]

डॉ. (श्रीमती) विजय मलिक, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (पी सी डी)

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2010

S.O. 154.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of the Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3
1. Amendment No. 1 to IS 4707 (Part 2) : 2009 Classification of Cosmetics and Raw Materials and Adjuncts Part 2 List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (Third Revision)	None	30th November, 2010

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. PCD/G-7 (Gazette)]

Dr. (SMT.) VIJAY MALIK, Scientist F & Head (Electro-Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 155.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (क्रॉ) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिरिक्त भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, क्रॉ संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस 302-2-7 : 2010 घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा : भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएं अनुभाग 7 कपड़े धोने की मशीनें (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	31 मार्च, 2010

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002; क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलूर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, पुणे, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा सिल्वनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संख्या : ई.टी. 32/टी-89]

आर.के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं हेड (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2010

S.O. 155.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of the Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 302-2-7: 2010 Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances, Part 2 Particular Requirements, Section 7 Domestic Electric Clothes Washing Machines (First Revision)	—	31 March, 2010

Copies of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[संख्या : ई.टी. 32/टी-89]

R.K. TREHAN, Scientist F & Head
(Electro Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 156.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (क्रॉ) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस 10001 : 1981 सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए समगति संपीड़न एजिन (डीजल) इंजनों (20 किवा तक) की कार्यकारी अनेकाओं की विनियमि	संशोधन संख्या 6, नवम्बर 2010	13 दिसम्बर, 2010
2.	आई एस 10002 : 1981 सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए समगति संपीड़न एजिन (डीजल) इंजनों (20 किवा से अधिक) की कार्यकारी अनेकाओं की विनियमि	संशोधन संख्या 2, नवम्बर 2010	10 दिसम्बर, 2010

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुंबई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा त्रिवेन्द्रपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी ई डी/जी-16]

टी. वी. सिंह, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (टी ई डी)

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2010

S.O. 156.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. , year and title of the amended Indian Standards	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 10001 : 1981 Specification for Performance Requirements for Constant Speed Compression Ignition (Diesel) Engine for General Purposes (Upto 20 kW)	Amendment No. 6, November 2010.	13 December, 2010
2.	IS 10002 : 1981 Specification for Performance Requirements for Constant Speed Compression Ignition (Diesel) Engine for General Purposes (Above 20 kW)	Amendment No. 2, November 2010	10 December, 2010

Copies of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Office : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. TED/G-16]

T.V. SINGH, Scientist F & Head (Transport Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2010

क्र. आ. 157.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये संशोधनों में संशोधन किया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या, और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	2386 (भाग 1) : 1963	4 दिसम्बर, 2010	31 दिसम्बर, 2010

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा राज्या कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, पुणे, गुवाहाटी, कोयंबटूर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिछी हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/कामरा]

ए.के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2010

S.O. 157.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the amended Indian Standard	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1.	2386 (Part 1) : 1963	4 December, 2010	31 December, 2010

Copies of the amendment are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Ahmedabad and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CED/Kamra]

A.K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2011

क्र. आ. 158.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (की) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4

1. एस.पी. 72 : 2010 राष्ट्रीय प्रकाश संहिता 2010

30 अप्रैल, 2010

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 24/पी-1]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' व प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2011

S.O. 158.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standard No. Established	No. & year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3
1. SP 72 : 2010 National Lighting Code 2010		30 April, 2010

Copies of this code is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 24/P1]

R.K. TREHAN, Scientist 'F' & Head (Electro-technical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2011

क्र.ओ. 159.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचना करता है कि निम्न भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस/आईएसओ 1940-2 : 1997 यांत्रिक कंपन-टूट रोटरों की संतुलन गुणता की अपेक्षाएं भाग 2 संतुलन दोष	-	28 फरवरी, 2010

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलूर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम.ई.डी./जी-2 : 1]

सी.के. वेदा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' व प्रमुख (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2011

S.O. 159.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3	4
1.	IS/ISO 1940-2 : 1997 Mechanical Vibration—Balance quality requirements of rigid rotors Part 2 Balance errors.	-	28 February, 2010

Copies of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MED/G-2 : 1]

C.K. VEDA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Mechanical Engineering)

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 160.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लेखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में से कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः, अब, इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/जीआर/830-0510, तारीख 25 मई, 2010, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि का क्षेत्र के ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं, निरीक्षण, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (एक्सप्लोरेशन प्रभाग), केन्द्रीय खान योजना एवं डिजाइन संस्थान, गोंडवाना पेलेस कांके रोड, रांची-834 001 के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700 001 के कार्यालय में या जिला कलेक्टर, छिंदवाड़ा-480 001 (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में विहित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति—

- (i) संपूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर किसी अधिकार के अर्जन पर आक्षेप, या
- (ii) भूमि या ऐसी भूमि पर कोई अधिकार के प्रतिकर के हित के यदि कोई दावा, या
- (iii) खनन पट्टा अर्जन करने के अधीन अधिकारों की पूर्वोक्त अनुज्ञप्ति प्रभावहीन हो जाने और भूमि संबंधी सभी नक्शे, चार्टों तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों का परिदान, अयस्कों या अन्य खनिज के नमूनों का संग्रहण और उनका सम्यक् विश्लेषण करने के लिए तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य कलावधि अभिलेखों या सामग्रियों की तैयारी के लिए प्रतिकर—

इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिनों के भीतर, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, पेंच क्षेत्र, पोस्ट परासिया, तहसील छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश) या महाप्रबंधक, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, भूमि और राजस्व विभाग, कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) को भेजेगी।

अनुसूची-‘क’

धनकासा अंडरग्राउंड माइन

पेंच क्षेत्र

जिला-छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश)

[रेखांक संख्यांक सी-1(ई)III/जीआर/830-0510, तारीख 25 मई, 2010]

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पट्टवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	बांकी	89	अमरवाड़ा	छिंदवाड़ा	3.008	भाग
2.	पायली	29	परासिया	छिंदवाड़ा	55.416	भाग
3.	बेहरिया	89	अमरवाड़ा	छिंदवाड़ा	121.956	भाग
4.	सेजवाड़ा खुर्द	81	अमरवाड़ा	छिंदवाड़ा	32.326	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र : 212.706 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 525.618 एकड़ (लगभग)

अनुसूची-‘ख’

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या	ब्लॉक संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	नेहरिया आरक्षित वन, परासिया रेंज	736	41	परासिया	छिंदवाड़ा	6.544	भाग
2.	वही—	737	41	परासिया	छिंदवाड़ा	25.120	भाग

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	नेहरिया अरक्षित वन, परासिया रेंज	738	41	परासिया	छिन्दाड़ा	67.615	भाग
4.	—वही—	739	41	परासिया	छिन्दाड़ा	208.485	भाग
5.	—वही—	740	41	परासिया	छिन्दाड़ा	32.383	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र : 340.147 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 840.537 एकड़ (लगभग)

अनुसूची-‘क’	+	अनुसूची-‘ख’	=	कुल क्षेत्र
212.706	+	340.147	=	552.853 हेक्टर (लगभग)
525.618	+	840.537	=	1366.15 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

‘क’-‘ख’	रेखा बिन्दु “क” ग्राम बेहरिया और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 की सम्मिलित सीमा से आरंभ होती है और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 से होकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 और ग्राम जमुनिया की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ख” पर मिलती है।
‘ख’-‘ग’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 और ग्राम जमुनिया की सम्मिलित सीमा से लेकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 739 और ग्राम जमुनिया से गुजरती है फिर ग्राम जमुनिया और ग्राम पायली की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ग” पर मिलती है।
‘ग’-‘घ’	रेखा ग्राम पायली से होकर गुजरती है तथा ग्राम पायली और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 736 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “घ” पर मिलती है।
‘घ’-‘ङ’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 736 से होकर गुजरती है और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 736 और कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 737 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ङ” पर मिलती है।
‘ङ’-‘च’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 737 से होकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 737 तथा 738 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “च” पर मिलती है।
‘च’-‘छ’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 738 से होकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 738 और ग्राम सेजवाड़ा खुर्द की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “छ” पर मिलती है।
‘छ’-‘ज’	रेखा ग्राम सेजवाड़ा खुर्द से होकर गुजरती है तथा ग्राम सेजवाड़ा खुर्द और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 738 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ज” पर मिलती है।
‘ज’-‘झ’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 738 से होकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 738 और 739 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “झ” पर मिलती है।
‘झ’-‘ञ’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 739 से होकर गुजरती है तथा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 739 और ग्राम बेहरिया की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ञ” पर मिलती है।
‘ञ’-‘ट’	रेखा ग्राम बेहरिया से होकर गुजरती है तथा ग्राम बेहरिया और ग्राम बांकी की सीमा को पार करती है और फिर ग्राम बांकी से होकर गुजरती है तथा ग्राम बांकी और ग्राम बेहरिया की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “ट” पर मिलती है।
‘ट’-‘ठ’-‘ड’-‘ढ’-‘ण’-‘त’	रेखा ग्राम बेहरिया से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु “ठ”-“ड”-“ढ”-“ण” के पास से गुजरते हुए ग्राम बेहरिया और वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “त” पर मिलती है।
‘त’-‘थ’-‘द’	रेखा वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु “थ” के पास से गुजरते हुए वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्या 740 तथा ग्राम बेहरिया की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु “द” पर मिलती है।

‘द’-‘ध’-‘न’-‘क’

रेखा ग्राम बेहरिया से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु “ध” तथा “न” के पास से गुजरती है तथा आरंभिक बिन्दु “क” पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/12/2010-पीआरआई डब्ल्यू-1]

एस.सी. भाटिया, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2011

S.O. 160.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto;

And whereas, the Plan bearing number C-1(E)III/GR/830-0510, dated the 25th May, 2010 containing of the areas of land described in the said Schedules may be inspected at the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440 001 (Maharashtra) or at the office of the Chief General Manager (Exploration Division), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Gondwana Palace, Kanke Road, Ranchi-834 001 or at the office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata-700 001 or at the office of the District Collector, Chhindwara-480 001 (Madhya Pradesh);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein;

Any persons interested in the land described in the said Schedules may –

- (i) Object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land, or of any rights in or over such land, or
- (ii) claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land, or
- (iii) seek compensation for prospecting licences ceasing to have effect, rights under mining leases being acquired, and deliver all maps, charts and other documents relating to the land, collection from the land of cores or other mineral samples and due analysis thereof and the preparation of any other relevant record or materials referred to in Sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act.

to the Office of the General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Post Parasia, Tahsil Parasia, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) or General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited, Land and Revenue Department, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-400 001 (Maharashtra) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE 'A'

DHANKASA UNDERGROUND MINE PENCH AREA

DISTRICT CHHINDWARA (MADHYA PRADESH)

[Plan bearing number C-1(E)III/GR/830-0510, dated the 25th May, 2010]

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Circle Number	Tahsil	District	Area (In hectares)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bankee	89	Amarwara	Chhindwara	3.008	Part
2	Paylee	29	Parasia	Chhindwara	55.416	Part
3	Beheria	89	Amarwara	Chhindwara	121.956	Part
4	Sejwara Khurd	81	Amarwara	Chhindwara	32.326	Part

Total area : 212.706 hectares (approximately)
or 525.618 acres (approximately)

SCHEDULE—'B'

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Compartment Number	Block Number	Tahsil	District	Area (In hectares)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Neharia Reserve Forest, Parasia Range	736	41	Parasia	Chhindwara	6.544	Part
2.	—do—	737	41	Parasia	Chhindwara	25.120	Part
3.	—do—	738	41	Parasia	Chhindwara	67.615	Part
4.	—do—	739	41	Parasia	Chhindwara	208.485	Part
5.	—do—	740	41	Parasia	Chhindwara	32.383	Part

Total area : 340.147 hectares (approximately)
or 840.537 acres (approximately)

Schedule-'A'	+	Schedule-'B'	=	Total Area
212.706	+	340.147	=	552.853 hectares (approximately)
525.618	+	840.537	=	1366.15 acres (approximately)

Boundary description :

'A'-'B'	Line starts from Point 'A' on the common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 740 and village Beheria then passes through Forest Compartment Number 740 and meets at Point 'B' on the common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 740 and village Jamunia.
'B'-'C'	Line passes along the common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 740 and village Jamunia, then Forest Compartment Number 739 and village Jamunia and meets at Point 'C' on common boundary of village Jamunia and village Paylee.
'C'-'D'	Line passes through village Paylee and meets at Point 'D' on common boundary of village Paylee and Forest Compartment Number 736.
'D'-'E'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 736 and meets at Point 'E' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 736 and Compartment Number 737.
'E'-'F'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 737 and meets at point 'F' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 737 and Compartment Number 738.
'F'-'G'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 738 and meets at Point 'G' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 738 and village Sejwara Khurd.
'G'-'H'	Line passes through village Sejwara Khurd and meets at Point 'H' on common boundary of village Sejwara Khurd and Forest Compartment Number 738.
'H'-'I'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 738 then meets at Point 'I' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Numbers 738 and 739.
'I'-'J'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 739 then meets at Point 'J' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 739 and village Beheria.
'J'-'K'	Line passes through village Beheria then crosses common boundary of village Beheria and village Bankee then passes through village Bankee and meets at Point 'K' of common boundary of villages Bankee and Beheria.
'K'-'L'-'M'-'N'-'O'-'P'	Line passes through village Beheria and passes nearby Point 'L'-'M'-'N'-'O' and meets at point 'P' on common boundary of village Beheria and Forest Compartment Number 740.
'P'-'Q'-'R'	Line passes through Forest Compartment Number 740 and passes nearby Point 'Q' and meets at Point 'R' on common boundary of Forest Compartment Number 740 and village Beheria.
'R'-'S'-'T'-'A'	Line passes through village Beheria and passes nearby point 'S' and 'T' and meets at starting Point 'A'.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 161.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1450, तारीख 04 जून, 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- वासुदेवपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 12 अक्टूबर, 2010 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के वजाए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/	तहसिल/	तालुक : अनकापल्लि	जिला : विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
	गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1)	वेन्कय्यालेम	99	00	04	96	
		97	00	07	20	
		168/27	00	00	39	
		168/26ए	00	00	90	
		168/26बी	00	04	47	
		168/26सी	00	01	38	
		168/26डी	00	00	15	
		168/13	00	04	58	
		168/12ए	00	00	26	
		168/12बी	00	00	43	
		168/12सी	00	01	37	
		168/14	00	01	95	
		168/15बी	00	03	58	

1	2	3	4	5
1) वेन्दुपालेग (निरंतर)	168/15ए	00	00	55
	168/16	00	00	49
	168/17	00	00	10
	168/10ए	00	02	23
	168/10बी	00	04	02
	168/18	00	00	70
	168/9ए	00	02	20
	168/9बी	00	00	10
	168/7	00	01	46
	168/6	00	02	41
	168/5बी	00	00	32
	168/5ए	00	00	10
	168/8	00	00	90
	93/7	00	00	10
	93/8	00	00	94
	93/5	00	05	59
	95/3	00	00	10
	95/4	00	01	33
	95/5	00	01	16
	95/6	00	01	71
	95/7	00	01	74
	95/11बी	00	01	78
	95/11ए	00	01	81
	95/10ए	00	00	12
	95/12	00	01	70
	95/13	00	01	34
	95/14	00	02	85
	95/15	00	02	48
	95/16	00	00	55
	95/17	00	03	83
	95/18	00	03	60
	95/19	00	00	54
	95/20	00	00	10
	94/13	00	00	10
	94/15	00	09	55
	94/34	00	00	31
	94/35	00	03	37
	94/16	00	00	73
	94/11	00	00	13
	94/17	00	02	79
	94/18	00	03	56
	94/19	00	02	67
	94/20	00	04	51
	94/10	00	00	10
	94/35	00	05	97
	94/3डी	00	01	99
	94/22	00	00	17
	94/23	00	05	97
	94/25	00	00	35
	94/29	00	07	12
	94/26	00	02	10
	94/28	00	02	52
	94/27	00	02	29

1	2	3	4	5
1) वेङ्कपालेम (निरंतर)	84	00	02	68
	83/1	00	05	99
	83/2	00	05	98
	82/10	00	05	18
	82/30	00	00	39
	82/11	00	09	78
	82/29	00	04	06
	82/28	00	03	89
	82/15	00	00	67
	82/16	00	03	25
	82/18	00	02	47
	82/17	00	03	86
	82/21	00	01	84
	82/22	00	02	83
	82/23	00	08	71
	10	00	04	95
	6/36	00	02	37
	6/28	00	03	91
	6/27	00	03	95
	6/26	00	01	91
	6/25	00	00	76
	6/24	00	01	02
	6/23	00	02	26
	6/22	00	01	25
	6/21	00	01	72
	6/35	00	02	23
	6/34	00	02	71
	6/33	00	02	92
	6/20	00	06	14
	7	00	15	71
	161/10	00	00	55
	161/11	00	00	56
	161/12ए	00	00	38
	161/12बी	00	02	82
	161/13	00	02	00
	161/14	00	01	42
	161/15	00	01	39
	161/16	00	01	18
	161/17	00	01	75
	161/18	00	02	25
	161/19	00	03	06
	161/20	00	03	42
	161/21	00	00	88
	161/23	00	03	49
	161/22	00	05	04
	161/28बी	00	02	47
	161/28सी	00	01	13
	161/28ई	00	00	56
	161/28डी	00	01	57
	161/28ए	00	01	61
	161/28एफ	00	00	10
	161/29	00	01	56
	161/27	00	00	55
	161/26	00	00	63
	161/25	00	00	82

1	2	3	4	5
1) वेन्कुपालेम (निरंतर)	161/24	00	01	03
	8/1	00	10	25
	8/2	00	00	10
	5/18	00	07	67
	5/20	00	06	83
	5/19	00	12	69
	5/5	00	02	05
	5/4	00	03	03
	160/7	00	00	90
	160/5	00	00	10
	160/6	00	02	27
	160/1	00	07	96
2) सम्पतिपुरम	216/6	00	04	74
	216/7	00	13	58
	218	00	16	81
	219/2	00	05	35
	219/1	00	39	75
	271	00	30	55
	221/1	00	30	85
	208/3	00	23	70
	208/2	00	29	91
	208/1	00	08	35
	209/2	00	16	28
	209/3	00	06	87
	209/5	00	08	25
	209/6	00	06	83
	209/12	00	06	73
	209/11	00	10	10
	209/1	00	49	24
	190	00	76	48
	192/1	00	00	10
3) वेटाजंगलापालेम	48/6	00	40	00
	48/5	00	02	73
	47	00	03	57
	41/24	00	00	10
	41/25	00	02	91
	46/1	00	25	96
	96/3	00	19	50
	96/2ए	00	16	16
	42	00	18	73
	43	00	00	10
	36/11	00	08	25

1	2	3	4	5
3) वेटाजंगलापालेम (निरंतर)	36/12	00	05	13
	36/13	00	05	01
	36/14	00	01	00
	36/15	00	00	20
	35/1	00	58	84
	35/3	00	06	22
	35/4	00	10	69
	94/24	00	00	18
	94/27	00	00	10
	94/30	00	04	05
	94/29	00	00	79
	94/28	00	00	31
	23/7	00	27	86
	23/6	00	01	29
	23/8	00	05	31
	23/9	00	07	75
	23/10	00	03	35
	23/11	00	02	45
	23/12	00	00	56
	23/14	00	00	10
	24/34	00	04	29
	24/33	00	00	66
	24/32	00	00	10
	22	00	13	45
4) सीतानगरम	510	00	03	42
	509	00	06	03
	418	01	14	79
	416/3	00	00	10
	416/2	00	05	63
	416/1	00	06	35
	416/9	00	00	10
	420/1	00	05	96
	419/66	00	02	10
	419/24	00	07	49
	419/25	00	07	99
	419/26	00	00	74
	419/31	00	00	10
	419/32	00	06	50
	419/33	00	00	39
	419/35	00	01	69
	419/36	00	04	12
	419/37	00	00	82

1	2	3	4	5
4) सीतानगरम (निरंतर)	419/38	00	00	32
	419/39	00	04	20
	419/40	00	05	97
	419/45	00	00	10
	419/47	00	08	10
	419/46	00	02	23
	419/48	00	02	59
	419/49	00	00	11
	504	00	17	00
	451/1	00	08	05
	451/25	00	00	90
	451/27	00	35	34
	451/28	00	00	20
	451/29	00	00	40
	451/30	00	07	25
	451/45	00	00	10
	451/52	00	00	10
	451/53	00	06	38
	451/54	00	03	05
	451/57	00	15	05
	451/60	00	06	76
	451/66	00	08	48
	451/67	00	00	60
	451/68	00	09	25
	450	00	23	89
	453/31	00	05	29
	453/30	00	03	78
	453/29	00	00	30
	453/28	00	01	90
	453/27	00	04	00
	453/20	00	09	30
	453/19	00	09	40
	453/18	00	07	85
	453/16	00	03	92
	453/17	00	00	20
	453/15	00	03	39
	453/12	00	07	47
	453/11	00	03	16
	453/10	00	04	07
	453/9	00	00	48
	453/8	00	00	92
	453/7	00	02	56

1	2	3	4	5
4) सीतानगर (निरंतर)	453/6	00	06	21
	453/4	00	06	20
	453/5	00	01	65
	453/3	00	05	25
	453/2	00	01	51
	497/2	00	06	34
	459/13	00	00	81
	459/12	00	03	52
	459/11	00	05	05
	459/10	00	02	07
	459/9	00	02	50
	459/8	00	00	16
	459/2	00	10	20
	465/1	00	32	74
	495/1वी	00	63	55
	495/2	00	02	83
	467/12	00	09	30
	467/2	00	08	96
	467/1	00	02	67
	467/3	00	00	10
	467/4	00	00	62
	490	00	05	09
	486/17	00	00	27
	484/16	00	00	40
	484/6	00	23	70
	484/5	00	03	94
	484/1	00	04	70
	469/1	00	08	95
	483/7	00	10	18
	483/9	00	04	95
	483/8	00	04	52
	483/6	00	01	92
	482/4	00	06	00
	482/2	00	07	62
	482/3	00	11	11
	482/1	00	01	27
	481/22	00	05	09
	481/21	00	03	94
	481/20	00	02	45
	481/25	00	08	07
	481/27	00	05	91
	481/28	00	03	87

1	2	3	4	5
4) सीतानगरम (निरंतर)	481/29	00	01	94
	481/30	00	04	07
	480/1	00	06	60
	480/2	00	03	68
	481/31	00	00	42
	481/32	00	00	10
	478/3	00	17	31
	478/4	00	00	10
	478/5	00	00	10
	472/13	00	06	21
	472/14	00	10	01
	477/2	00	06	11
	477/1	00	04	45
	477/3	00	02	10
	477/4	00	02	11
	473/7	00	00	22
	476	00	00	19
	398/1	00	00	10
	328	00	02	81
	329	00	25	18
	331/17	00	05	06
	331/27	00	17	27
	394	00	22	84
	393	00	32	06
	330/1	00	03	95
	330/2	00	29	53
5) तुम्बापाला	359/2	00	48	41
	359/3	00	03	07
	359/4	00	36	69
	359/1	00	06	78
	347/10ए	00	00	11
	347/10बी	00	00	11
	347/11ए	00	09	93
	347/11बी	00	09	93
	347/12	00	10	24
	347/13	00	33	86
	348/1	00	03	06
	348/2	00	01	49
	348/3	00	00	10
	348/8	00	02	67
	348/9	00	00	86
	348/10	00	14	04

1	2	3	4	5
5) तुलसीपाला (निरंतर)	348/11	00	01	87
	348/13	00	21	60
	353	00	29	08
	354	00	36	27
	351	00	02	79
	334/8	00	03	19
	334/7	00	00	31
	334/9	00	05	17
	334/12	00	07	48
	334/13	00	13	53
	334/23	00	14	25
	334/14	00	08	61
	334/15	00	04	91
	334/17	00	00	29
	334/20	00	02	99
	334/21	00	03	60
	334/22	00	13	06
	333	00	03	12
	334/19	00	01	79
	332/1	00	05	08
	313/3	00	13	72
	313/4	00	00	10
	313/5	00	19	32
	313/6	00	05	32
	313/7	00	00	10
	313/8	00	03	28
	313/9	00	02	74
	313/10	00	01	78
	313/11	00	04	04
	313/12	00	00	22
	313/13	00	06	48
	313/14	00	06	14
	309/2	00	03	91
	309/1	00	18	95
	311/3	00	11	13
	311/4	00	05	58
	311/5	00	06	16
	309/16	00	02	34
	310	00	27	80
	311/6	00	00	10
	311/7	00	12	91
	304/1	00	16	69

1	2	3	4	5
5) तुम्पापाला (निरंतर)	304/2	00	12	34
	304/3	00	02	56
	304/4	00	05	00
	303	00	09	90
	302/4	00	03	67
	301/3	00	14	15
	301/2	00	03	09
	301/1	00	09	12
	289/5	00	23	81
	289/4	00	09	98
	289/2	00	20	01
	289/3	00	10	19
	285/1	00	13	20
	285/2	00	13	41
	285/3	00	00	39
	284/4	00	11	79
	284/5	00	08	77
	282	00	04	87
	273/5	00	26	50
	269/3	00	01	49
	269/2	00	20	03
	269/1	00	25	31
	253/1	00	08	64
	253/2	00	09	22
	253/3	00	08	10
	251/1	00	02	47
	251/2	00	14	85
	251/3	00	29	69
	251/4	00	00	58
	251/8	00	02	37
	251/7	00	00	76
	251/6	00	23	87
	248/18	00	05	97
	248/19	00	11	35
	248/21	00	00	22
	248/24	00	10	41
	248/23	00	10	42
	248/30	00	00	17
	248/31	00	13	93
	248/33	00	13	65
	248/34	00	13	53
	248/35	00	13	71

	1	2	3	4	5
5	तुम्बापाला (निरंतर)	245/2	00	13	23
		245/3	00	09	86
		245/4	00	03	51
		245/7	00	00	26
6	गुरुद्वार	201/3	00	03	81
		201/4	00	02	63
		201/5	00	03	35
		201/6	00	12	28
		200	00	15	38
		197	00	01	30
		199/1	00	16	86
		199/2	00	11	78
		195/5	00	09	15
		195/12	00	01	93
		195/13	00	08	64
		198/1	00	02	91
		198/2	00	02	07
		198/3	00	02	74
		198/7	00	02	16
		198/8	00	03	73
		191/1	00	00	10
		192/7	00	05	71
		192/8	00	04	81
		192/9	00	16	30
		193/2	00	10	75
		193/3	00	11	05
		189/1	00	10	43
		189/2	00	15	98
		189/3	00	00	15
		181/1	00	05	24
		181/5	00	02	68
		181/6	00	05	10
		182/1	00	12	09
		182/2	00	09	08
		166/1	00	42	25
		167/7	00	01	30
		167/8	00	03	48
		167/9	00	04	30
		168/14	00	03	45
		168/13	00	04	21
		168/15	00	18	67
		154/2	00	01	08

1	2	3	4	5
6) मापदण्ड (निरंतर)	154/3	00	03	77
	154/9	00	03	49
	154/4	00	10	76
	154/5	00	09	33
	154/6	00	14	69
	154/7	00	00	10
	154/8	00	04	80
	130/19	00	04	48
	153/3	00	00	10
	153/8	00	00	50
	153/9	00	00	85
	153/10	00	03	05
	153/11	00	09	99
	153/12	00	00	60
	152	00	13	00
	130/2	00	00	30
	130/3	00	04	48
	130/4	00	09	41
	130/5	00	04	52
	130/6	00	05	83
	130/7	00	01	37
	138/5	00	06	89
	138/6	00	00	36
	138/3	00	11	33
	138/4	00	05	64
	138/2	00	02	45
	134/2	00	00	10
	134/3	00	12	64
	134/4	00	02	40
	137/6	00	01	78
	137/7	00	11	10
	134/1	00	10	90
	135/7	00	02	39
	135/8	00	08	08
	120/13	00	00	34
	120/12	00	01	89
	120/11	00	01	92
	120/10	00	03	48
	120/9	00	00	63
	120/8	00	09	24
	120/7	00	06	10
	120/5	00	12	96

1	2	3	4	5
6) मकदूर (निरत)	120/4	00	13	48
	120/3	00	17	63
	120/2	00	00	10
	112/8	00	04	93
	119/1	00	02	97
	118/3	00	29	05
	118/2	00	01	17
	118/1	00	42	04
	117/3	00	02	32
7) रेखाका	220/1	00	08	81
	220/3	00	27	21
	220/4	00	38	10
	220/5	00	21	89
	222/1	00	05	73
	224	00	89	15
	225/2	00	00	90
	225/3	00	01	10
	225/5	00	02	28
	211	00	03	72
	207	00	93	28
	210	00	34	59
	223/1	00	18	11
8) माकवरम	182/1	00	42	96
	181/8	00	00	42
	181/19	00	02	51
	181/20	00	00	83
	181/22	00	00	25
	181/23	00	15	53
	182/2	00	19	23
	163	00	39	56
	162	00	07	39
	164	00	10	49
	166/1	00	06	57
	166/2ए	00	22	45
	185/3	00	05	31
	185/4	00	02	00
	185/5	00	03	75
	185/7	00	00	35
	185/8	00	11	49
	185/9	00	02	36
	185/10	00	00	57
	185/17	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) आकबाम (निरंतर)	185/18	00	03	32
	185/19	00	01	20
	185/20	00	05	49
	185/21	00	00	88
	185/22	00	05	26
	151/1	00	00	18
	184/13	00	05	72
	184/14	00	02	33
	184/15	00	11	08
	184/12	00	06	49
	184/10	00	09	53
	149/5	00	00	40
	149/4	00	04	65
	149/3	00	07	87
	149/2	00	03	50
	149/1	00	01	68
	150/15	00	00	10
	150/1	00	10	53
	150/2	00	08	21
	150/3	00	01	91
	148	00	11	34
	147	00	63	05
	144/4	00	02	74
	144/5	00	20	72
	144/6	00	16	81
	144/7	00	16	50
9) कोन्दुपालेम	165	00	12	34
	218	00	13	55
	219/1	00	99	71
	227/1	00	07	20
	227/2	00	30	95
	227/3	00	21	25
	227/4	00	06	25
	223/2	00	00	50
	223/3	00	01	10
	223/4	00	02	40
	223/10	00	00	55
	223/12	00	02	70
	223/13	00	02	65
	223/14	00	00	70
	223/15	00	00	50
	223/16	00	01	50
	223/17	00	04	80
	223/18	00	03	00
	223/19	00	04	00
	223/20	00	02	50
	223/21	00	00	75
	223/23	00	04	00
	224/1	00	00	98
	224/2	00	00	57
	224/3	00	01	80
	224/4	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
9) कोन्दुपालेज, (विस्तर)	224/6	00	01	50
	225/2	00	00	50
	225/3	00	57	95
	204	00	07	42
	201	01	06	11
	202	00	06	40
	203/1	00	01	41
	191/20	00	00	78
	190	00	06	26
	189/5ए	00	02	48
	189/6ए	00	18	50
	189/7ए	00	12	50
	189/8ए	00	21	00
	189/9ए	00	13	46
	189/10ए	00	04	45
	205	00	33	15

फा सं. एल.-14014/55/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2011

S. O. 161.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1450 dated 04th June, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before ~~12th~~ **12th October, 2010;**

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Anakapalli		District: Visakhapatnam		State: ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RRI			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Venkupalem	99	00	04	96	
	97	00	07	20	
	168/27	00	00	39	
	168/26A	00	00	90	
	168/26B	00	04	47	
	168/26C	00	01	38	
	168/26D	00	00	15	
	168/13	00	04	58	
	168/12A	00	00	26	
	168/12B	00	00	43	
	168/12C	00	01	37	
	168/14	00	01	95	
	168/15B	00	03	58	
	168/15A	00	00	55	
	168/16	00	00	49	
	168/17	00	00	10	
	168/10A	00	02	23	
	168/10B	00	04	02	
	168/18	00	00	70	
	168/9A	00	02	20	
	168/9B	00	00	10	
	168/7	00	01	46	
	168/6	00	02	41	
	168/5B	00	00	32	
	168/5A	00	00	10	
	168/8	00	00	90	
	93/7	00	00	10	
	93/8	00	00	94	
	93/5	00	05	59	
	95/3	00	00	10	
	95/4	00	01	33	
	95/5	00	01	16	
	95/6	00	01	71	
	95/7	00	01	74	
	95/11B	00	01	78	
	95/11A	00	01	81	
	95/10A	00	00	12	

1	2	3	4	5
1) V. Kupalean (Contd.)	95/12	00	01	70
	95/13	00	01	34
	95/14	00	02	85
	95/15	00	02	48
	95/16	00	00	55
	95/17	00	03	83
	95/18	00	03	60
	95/19	00	00	54
	95/20	00	00	10
	94/13	00	00	10
	94/15	00	09	55
	94/34	00	00	31
	94/35	00	03	37
	94/16	00	00	73
	94/11	00	00	13
	94/17	00	02	79
	94/18	00	03	56
	94/19	00	02	67
	94/20	00	04	51
	94/10	00	00	10
	94/3E	00	05	97
	94/3D	00	01	99
	94/22	00	00	17
	94/23	00	05	97
	94/25	00	00	35
	94/29	00	07	12
	94/26	00	02	10
	94/28	00	02	52
	94/27	00	02	29
	84	00	02	68
	83/1	00	05	99
	83/2	00	05	98
	82/10	00	05	18
	82/30	00	00	39
	82/11	00	09	78
	82/29	00	04	06
	82/28	00	03	89
	82/15	00	00	67
	82/16	00	03	25
	82/18	00	02	47
	82/17	00	03	86
	82/21	00	01	84

1	2	3	4	5
1) Venkulpalem (Contd)				
82/22		00	02	65
82/23		00	08	71
10		00	04	95
6/36		00	02	37
6/28		00	03	91
6/27		00	03	95
6/26		00	01	91
6/25		00	00	76
6/24		00	01	02
6/23		00	02	26
6/22		00	01	25
6/21		00	01	72
6/35		00	02	23
6/34		00	02	71
6/33		00	02	92
6/20		00	06	14
7		00	15	71
161/10		00	00	55
161/11		00	00	56
161/12A		00	00	38
161/12B		00	02	82
161/13		00	02	00
161/14		00	01	42
161/15		00	01	39
161/16		00	01	18
161/17		00	01	75
161/18		00	02	25
161/19		00	03	06
161/20		00	03	42
161/21		00	00	88
161/23		00	03	49
161/22		00	05	04
161/28D		00	02	47
161/28C		00	01	13
161/28E		00	00	56
161/28B		00	01	57
161/28A		00	01	61
161/28F		00	00	10
161/29		00	01	56
161/27		00	00	55
161/26		00	00	63
161/25		00	00	82

		2	3	4	5
1)	Venkupalem (C. 161)	161/24	00	01	03
		8/1	00	10	25
		8/2	00	00	10
		5/18	00	07	67
		5/20	00	06	83
		5/19	00	12	69
		5/5	00	02	05
		5/4	00	03	03
		160/7	00	00	90
		160/5	00	00	10
		160/6	00	02	27
		160/1	00	07	96
2)	Sampatipuram	216/6	00	04	74
		216/7	00	13	58
		218	00	16	81
		219/2	00	05	35
		219/1	00	39	75
		271	00	30	55
		221/1	00	30	85
		208/3	00	23	70
		208/2	00	29	91
		208/1	00	08	35
		209/2	00	16	28
		209/3	00	06	87
		209/5	00	08	25
		209/6	00	06	83
		209/12	00	06	73
		209/11	00	10	10
		209/1	00	49	24
		190	00	76	48
		192/1	00	00	10
3)	Vetazangampalem	48/6	00	40	00
		48/5	00	02	73
		47	00	03	57
		41/24	00	00	10
		41/25	00	02	91
		46/1	00	25	96
		96/3	00	19	50
		96/2A	00	16	16
		42	00	18	73
		43	00	00	10
		36/11	00	08	25

I		II		III		IV	
3) Votazangthapalem (Chang)	36/12	00	00	00	00	00	00
	36/13	00	00	00	00	00	00
	36/14	00	00	00	00	00	00
	36/15	00	00	00	00	00	00
	35/1	00	58	00	00	00	00
	35/3	00	06	00	00	00	00
	35/4	00	10	00	00	00	00
	94/24	00	00	00	00	00	00
	94/27	00	00	00	00	00	00
	94/30	00	04	00	00	00	00
	94/29	00	00	00	00	00	00
	94/28	00	00	00	00	00	00
	23/7	00	27	00	00	00	00
	23/6	00	01	00	00	00	00
	23/8	00	05	00	00	00	00
	23/9	00	07	00	00	00	00
	23/10	00	03	00	00	00	00
	23/11	00	02	00	00	00	00
	23/12	00	00	00	00	00	00
	23/14	00	00	00	00	00	00
	24/34	00	04	00	00	00	00
	24/33	00	00	00	00	00	00
	24/32	00	00	00	00	00	00
	22	00	13	00	00	00	00
4) Sithanagar	510	00	03	00	00	00	00
	509	00	06	00	00	00	00
	418	01	14	00	00	00	00
	416/3	00	00	00	00	00	00
	416/2	00	05	00	00	00	00
	416/1	00	06	00	00	00	00
	416/9	00	00	00	00	00	00
	420/1	00	05	00	00	00	00
	419/66	00	02	00	00	00	00
	419/24	00	07	00	00	00	00
	419/25	00	07	00	00	00	00
	419/26	00	00	00	00	00	00
	419/31	00	00	00	00	00	00
	419/32	00	06	00	00	00	00
	419/33	00	00	00	00	00	00
	419/35	00	01	00	00	00	00
	419/36	00	04	00	00	00	00
	419/37	00	00	00	00	00	00

	2	3	4	5
4) Sitabgarh (Contd.)	419/38	00	00	32
	419/39	00	04	20
	419/40	00	05	97
	419/45	00	00	10
	419/47	00	08	10
	419/46	00	02	23
	419/48	00	02	59
	419/49	00	00	11
	504	00	17	00
	451/1	00	08	05
	451/25	00	00	90
	451/27	00	35	34
	451/28	00	00	20
	451/29	00	00	40
	451/30	00	07	25
	451/45	00	00	10
	451/52	00	00	10
	451/53	00	06	38
	451/54	00	03	05
	451/57	00	15	05
	451/60	00	06	76
	451/66	00	08	48
	451/67	00	00	60
	451/68	00	09	25
	450	00	23	89
	453/31	00	05	29
	453/30	00	03	78
	453/29	00	00	30
	453/28	00	01	90
	453/27	00	04	00
	453/20	00	09	30
	453/19	00	09	40
	453/18	00	07	85
	453/16	00	03	92
	453/17	00	00	20
	453/15	00	03	39
	453/12	00	07	47
	453/11	00	03	16
	453/10	00	04	07
	453/9	00	00	48
	453/8	00	00	92
	453/7	00	02	56

1	2	3	4	5
4) Sihanaagaram (Contd)	453/6	00	06	29
	453/4	00	06	20
	453/5	00	01	65
	453/3	00	05	25
	453/2	00	01	51
	497/2	00	06	34
	459/13	00	00	81
	459/12	00	03	52
	459/11	00	05	05
	459/10	00	02	07
	459/9	00	02	50
	459/8	00	00	16
	459/2	00	10	20
	465/1	00	32	74
	495/1B	00	63	55
	495/2	00	02	88
	467/12	00	09	38
	467/2	00	08	96
	467/1	00	02	67
	467/3	00	00	10
	467/4	00	00	62
	490	00	05	09
	486/17	00	00	27
	484/16	00	00	40
	484/6	00	23	70
	484/5	00	03	94
	484/4	00	04	88
	469/1	00	04	88
	483/7	00	10	88
	483/9	00	04	88
	483/8	00	04	52
	483/6	00	01	92
	482/4	00	06	00
	482/2	00	07	62
	482/3	00	11	11
	482/1	00	01	27
	481/22	00	05	09
	481/21	00	03	94
	481/20	00	02	45
	481/25	00	08	07
	481/27	00	05	91
	481/28	00	03	87

	2	3	4	5
4) Siddhaganga (S. 200)	481/29	00	01	94
	481/30	00	04	07
	480/1	00	06	60
	480/2	00	03	68
	481/31	00	00	42
	481/32	00	00	10
	478/3	00	17	31
	478/4	00	00	10
	478/5	00	00	10
	472/13	00	06	21
	472/14	00	10	01
	477/2	00	06	11
	477/1	00	04	45
	477/3	00	02	10
	477/4	00	02	11
	473/7	00	00	22
	476	00	00	19
	398/1	00	00	10
	328	00	02	81
	329	00	25	18
	331/17	00	05	06
	331/27	00	17	27
	394	00	22	84
	393	00	32	06
	330/1	00	03	95
	330/2	00	29	53
5) Siddhaganga (S. 200)	359/2	00	48	41
	359/3	00	03	07
	359/4	00	36	69
	359/1	00	06	78
	347/10A	00	00	11
	347/10B	00	00	11
	347/11A	00	09	93
	347/11B	00	09	93
	347/12	00	10	24
	347/13	00	33	86
	348/1	00	03	06
	348/2	00	01	49
	348/3	00	00	10
	348/8	00	02	67
	348/9	00	00	86
	348/10	00	14	04

1	2	3	4	5
5) Tachanaga (Contd)	348/11	00	01	00
	348/13	00	21	00
	353	00	29	00
	354	00	36	23
	351	00	02	30
	334/8	00	03	19
	334/7	00	00	31
	334/9	00	05	17
	334/12	00	07	46
	334/13	00	13	33
	334/23	00	14	25
	334/14	00	08	01
	334/15	00	04	91
	334/17	00	00	29
	334/20	00	02	90
	334/21	00	03	00
	334/22	00	15	00
	333	00	05	12
	334/19	00	01	79
	332/1	00	05	00
	313/3	00	13	72
	313/4	00	00	10
	313/5	00	19	12
	313/6	00	05	32
	313/7	00	00	10
	313/8	00	03	20
	313/9	00	02	74
	313/10	00	01	70
	313/11	00	00	04
	313/12	00	00	22
	313/13	00	06	40
	313/14	00	06	14
	309/2	00	05	91
	309/1	00	18	25
	311/3	00	11	11
	311/4	00	06	30
	311/5	00	06	10
	309/16	00	02	34
	310	00	27	00
	311/6	00	00	10
	311/7	00	12	91
	304/1	00	16	00

1	2	3	4	5
5) ...	304/2	00	12	34
	304/3	00	02	56
	304/4	00	05	00
	303	00	09	90
	302/4	00	03	67
	301/3	00	14	15
	301/2	00	03	09
	301/1	00	09	12
	289/5	00	23	81
	289/4	00	09	98
	289/2	00	20	01
	289/3	00	10	19
	285/1	00	13	20
	285/2	00	13	41
	285/3	00	00	39
	284/4	00	11	79
	284/5	00	08	77
	282	00	04	87
	273/5	00	26	50
	269/3	00	01	49
	269/2	00	20	03
	269/1	00	25	31
	253/1	00	08	64
	253/2	00	09	22
	253/3	00	08	10
	251/1	00	02	47
	251/2	00	14	85
	251/3	00	29	69
	251/4	00	00	58
	251/8	00	02	37
	251/7	00	00	76
	251/6	00	23	87
	248/18	00	05	97
	248/19	00	11	35
	248/21	00	00	22
	248/24	00	10	41
	248/23	00	10	42
	248/30	00	00	17
	248/31	00	13	93
	248/33	00	13	65
	248/34	00	13	53
	248/35	00	13	71

1	2	3	4	5
5) Tumnapah (Contd)	245/2	00	13	23
	245/3	00	08	88
	245/4	00	03	51
	245/7	00	00	26
6) Maruhuru	201/3	00	03	81
	201/4	00	02	63
	201/5	00	03	35
	201/6	00	12	28
	200	00	15	38
	197	00	01	30
	199/1	00	16	86
	199/2	00	11	78
	195/5	00	09	15
	195/12	00	01	83
	195/13	00	08	64
	198/1	00	02	91
	198/2	00	02	07
	198/3	00	02	74
	198/7	00	02	16
	198/8	00	03	73
	191/1	00	00	10
	192/7	00	05	71
	192/8	00	04	81
	192/9	00	16	30
	193/2	00	10	75
	193/3	00	11	05
	189/1	00	10	43
	189/2	00	15	98
	189/3	00	00	15
	181/1	00	05	24
	181/5	00	02	68
	181/6	00	05	10
	182/1	00	12	09
	182/2	00	09	08
	166/1	00	12	25
	167/7	00	01	30
	167/8	00	03	48
	167/9	00	04	30
	168/14	00	03	45
	168/13	00	04	21
	168/15	00	18	67
	154/2	00	01	08

	2	3	4	5
6) <i>Mandira (Contd.)</i>	154/3	00	03	77
	154/9	00	03	49
	154/4	00	10	76
	154/5	00	09	33
	154/6	00	14	69
	154/7	00	00	10
	154/8	00	04	80
	130/19	00	04	48
	153/3	00	00	10
	153/8	00	00	50
	153/9	00	00	85
	153/10	00	03	05
	153/11	00	09	99
	153/12	00	00	60
	152	00	13	00
	130/2	00	00	30
	130/3	00	04	48
	130/4	00	09	41
	130/5	00	04	52
	130/6	00	05	83
	130/7	00	01	37
	138/5	00	06	89
	138/6	00	00	36
	138/3	00	11	33
	138/4	00	05	64
	138/2	00	02	45
	134/2	00	00	10
	134/3	00	12	64
	134/4	00	02	40
	137/6	00	01	78
	137/7	00	11	10
	134/1	00	10	90
	135/7	00	02	39
	135/8	00	08	08
	120/13	00	00	34
	120/12	00	01	89
	120/11	00	01	92
	120/10	00	03	48
	120/9	00	00	63
	120/8	00	09	24
	120/7	00	06	10
	120/5	00	12	96

1	2	3	4	5
6) Marunru (Contd)	120/4	00	13	38
	120/3	00	17	43
	120/2	00	00	16
	112/8	00	04	95
	119/1	00	02	97
	118/3	00	29	95
	118/2	00	01	17
	118/1	00	42	04
	117/3	00	02	32
7) Rebaka	220/1	00	08	81
	220/3	00	27	21
	220/4	00	38	19
	220/5	00	21	89
	222/1	00	05	73
	224	00	89	15
	225/2	00	00	98
	225/3	00	01	10
	225/5	00	02	28
	211	00	03	72
	207	00	93	28
	210	00	34	59
	223/1	00	18	11
8) Makavaram	182/1	00	42	96
	181/8	00	00	42
	181/19	00	02	51
	181/20	00	00	83
	181/22	00	00	25
	181/23	00	15	53
	182/2	00	19	23
	163	00	39	36
	162	00	07	39
	164	00	10	49
	166/1	00	06	57
	166/2A	00	22	45
	185/3	00	05	31
	185/4	00	02	00
	185/5	00	03	75
	185/7	00	00	35
	185/8	00	11	49
	185/9	00	02	36
	185/10	00	00	57
	185/17	00	00	10

	2	3	4	5
8) Malabar (C-18)	185/18	00	03	32
	185/19	00	01	20
	185/20	00	05	49
	185/21	00	00	88
	185/22	00	05	26
	151/1	00	00	18
	184/13	00	05	72
	184/14	00	02	33
	184/15	00	11	08
	184/12	00	06	49
	184/10	00	09	53
	149/5	00	00	40
	149/4	00	04	65
	149/3	00	07	87
	149/2	00	03	50
	149/1	00	01	68
	150/15	00	00	10
	150/1	00	10	53
	150/2	00	08	21
	150/3	00	01	91
	148	00	11	34
	147	00	63	05
	144/4	00	02	74
	144/5	00	20	72
	144/6	00	16	81
	144/7	00	16	50
9) Konkan	165	00	12	34
	218	00	13	55
	219/1	00	99	71
	227/1	00	07	20
	227/2	00	30	95
	227/3	00	21	25
	227/4	00	06	25
	223/2	00	00	50
	223/3	00	01	10
	223/4	00	02	40
	223/10	00	00	55
	223/12	00	02	70
	223/13	00	02	65
	223/14	00	00	70
	223/15	00	00	50
	223/16	00	01	50

9) Konchupalon (Contd)	1	2	3	4	5
223/17		00	84	80	
223/18		00	03	60	
223/19		00	04	60	
223/20		00	82	50	
223/21		00	00	75	
223/23		00	04	60	
224/1		00	00	98	
224/2		00	00	57	
224/3		00	01	60	
224/4		00	00	10	
224/6		00	01	60	
225/2		00	00	90	
225/3		00	57	95	
204		00	07	42	
201		01	06	11	
202		00	06	40	
203/1		00	01	41	
191/20		00	00	78	
190		00	06	26	
189/5A		00	02	43	
189/6A		00	18	50	
189/7A		00	12	50	
189/8A		00	21	00	
189/9A		00	13	46	
189/10A		00	04	45	
205		00	33	13	

[F. No. L-1494/2011 (G.P.)]
K. K. SARKAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2011

का. का. 162.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु में तिरुवारुर के पास विजयवाडा-मैल्लोर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए प्रेसर्स रिजोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-मंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाती जाए;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके नीचे उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रकृत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. मल्लिकार्जुन, सहाय प्रबन्धकारी, रिजोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, 74, दूसरी मंजिल, प्रेसिडेंसी रोड, कोलकाता - 700 055, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुक : हासन		जिला : हासन	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
सर्वे सं. / सब डिविजन सं.	सर्वे सं. / सब डिविजन सं.	सर्वे सं. / सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1) नरसिपुर	6	00	69	75	
	5	00	18	20	
2) योमी	8	00	00	43	
3) अनुसूची	26	00	37	06	
	25	00	29	37	
	24	00	66	97	
	28	00	93	27	
	29	00	53	58	
	21	00	24	05	
4) कान्हे	11	00	18	09	
	25	00	06	77	
	24	00	08	86	
	23	00	09	37	
	22	00	03	24	
	21	00	00	33	
	सर्वे नं 23, 22 और 73 के बीच में नाला	00	03	71	
	73	00	24	34	
	75	00	29	28	
	76	00	02	41	
	82	00	06	76	
	83	00	00	18	
	91	00	38	17	
	90	00	00	22	
	सर्वे नं 91 और 109 के बीच में नाला	00	09	65	
	109	00	21	06	
	110	00	00	69	
	108	00	06	21	
	107	00	26	25	
	106	00	02	68	
	111	00	20	44	
	105	00	31	24	
	सर्वे नं 105 और 131 के बीच में नाला	00	13	73	
	131	00	47	73	
	126	00	37	81	
	सर्वे नं 126 और 125 के बीच में रोड	00	09	21	
	125	00	08	77	
तालुक : अर्सा		जिला : हासन	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) नंजेन्द्रपुर	2	04	83	10	

1	2	3	4	5
1) बमनगढ़ी बजार (निरंतर)	118	00	48	88
	137	00	65	82
	140	00	01	86
	141	00	41	06
	148	00	44	18
	158	00	00	47
	159	00	53	53
	164	00	49	92
	175	00	52	88
	180	00	51	24
	185	00	53	47
	190	00	50	64
	195	00	58	78
	198	00	01	67
	200	00	38	66
	199	00	11	09
	147	00	13	38

तालुक : देलुर	जिला : सरन	राज्य : झारखण्ड
1) बमनगढ़ी	7	00 18 95
2) हथिडे	12	00 86 54
	13	00 72 17
	20	00 11 60
	7	00 40 78
	5	00 32 52
	2	00 08 17
	3	00 28 51
	1	00 40 08
गावें की गडि		00 57 14
118		00 41 85
114		00 10 22
51		00 01 38
52		00 12 47
54		00 03 22
55		00 22 81
56		00 11 70
58		00 20 09
60		00 01 41
57		00 04 81
65		00 52 58
64		00 02 77
3) धीरुपे	335	00 12 38
	337	00 02 63
	336	00 34 08

	2	3	4	5
4) सर्वेक्षण	18/3	00	21	51
	18/1	00	45	43
	18/2	00	00	32
	17/1	00	02	20
	24	00	09	18
	16/1	00	34	49
	16/2	00	08	15
	16/3	00	04	99
	15/2	00	09	89
	15/1	00	06	54
	14	00	09	58
	13/1	00	23	79
	13/2	00	18	36
	11/1	00	20	68
	11/2	00	07	58
	10	00	07	17
	सर्वे नं 10 और 7 के बीच में सरकारी खराब	00	04	80
	7/5वी1	00	04	78
	9	00	01	38
	8	00	13	84
	39	00	40	88
	38	00	25	69
	37	00	75	97
	47	00	58	22
5) ग्रामपंचायत	186	00	14	82
	सर्वे नं 186 और 190 के बीच में रोड	00	06	00
	190	00	17	21
	191	00	42	75
	सर्वे नं 191 और 194 के बीच में ग्रामपंचायत	00	20	50
	194/3	00	18	52
	5	00	48	23
	सर्वे नं 5 और 7 के बीच में ग्रामपंचायत	00	19	04
	7/2	00	18	67
	7/1	00	22	60
	18/1	00	40	66
	17	00	08	00
	23	00	04	96
	22/6	00	00	67
	22/4	00	42	94
	24	00	03	34
	22/3	00	03	57
	22/5	00	10	38

1	2	3	4	5
5) मन्नापरा (मिर्जापुर)	35/3	00	03	44
	35/2	00	12	12
	36/1	00	04	80
	36/2	00	09	78
	37	00	07	41
	38	00	15	80
	39/1	00	11	78
	39/3	00	00	10
	39/2	00	05	19
	41/2	00	03	88
	41/1	00	26	85
	40	00	27	41
	46	00	10	73
	47	00	07	29
	30	00	34	89
6) बेंकटपेटे	17	00	24	84
	11/2	00	08	68
	सर्वे नं 11 और 12 के बीच के रोड	00	06	17
	12/1	00	16	84
	9/1	00	15	85
	8	00	83	88
	7	00	20	71
	5	00	00	10
	6	00	12	71
	39/1	00	14	28
	39/2	00	14	88
	40	00	07	83
	41/1	00	17	82
	41/2	00	18	21
	41/4	00	27	09
	42	00	15	88
	43	00	20	91
	47/1	00	02	01
	36	00	10	88
	35/1सी	00	44	76
	35/1डी	00	00	71
7) बिरिगर्जि	161	00	05	88
	162/2	00	32	57
	162/1	00	20	78
	162/3	00	04	27
	163/2	00	35	48
	160/3	00	06	23

1	2	3	4	5
7) सूची (अ)	160/4	00	26	21
	163/1	00	00	40
	160/2	00	05	42
	160/1	00	04	77
	159/2	00	35	50
	159/1	00	13	41
	158	00	00	10
	47	00	02	28
	46/2	00	17	41
	46/1	00	19	31
	49/1	00	16	85
	50/2	00	12	29
	53/2	00	19	35
	51/3	00	04	99
	53/1	00	14	55
	67	00	01	29
	59/2	00	21	97
	62/2	00	05	96
	30/2	00	01	70
	28/5	00	28	35
	28/3	00	15	90
	28/2	00	33	23
	73	00	22	37
	74	00	14	93
8) सूची (अ)	29/2	00	00	10
	29/3	00	12	40
	22	00	13	08
	23/2	00	43	51
	21	00	09	93
	19	00	74	10
	20	00	16	67
	145	00	07	65
	18	00	22	11
	17/1	00	10	30
	16/2	00	21	26
9) सूची (अ)	144	00	91	01
	143	00	06	21
	91	00	29	76
	132	00	25	99
	133	00	00	50
	131	00	35	21
	135	00	02	73

1	2	3	4	5
9) अरोहल्ली (निरंतर)	128	00	28	90
	126	00	00	39
	127	00	31	07
	92	00	12	51
	93	00	22	04
	94	00	29	76
	90	00	03	22
	89	00	02	73
	103	00	31	54
	95	00	06	36
	99	00	07	90
	102	00	08	47
	100	00	20	75
	98	00	05	25
	49	00	58	17
	45	00	01	83
	47	00	41	56
	39	00	63	91
	208	00	13	68
	216	00	58	90
	214	00	45	60
	212	00	49	97
10) नालहल्ली	19/2	00	29	72
	19/1	00	29	52
	18/1	00	11	68
	22/2	00	10	09
	22/1	00	13	72
	24	00	50	26
	26	00	43	25
	27	00	16	75
	28	00	05	45
	29	00	08	40
	सर्वे नं 29,30 और गावें सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	12	08
	30	00	43	73
	2/2	00	44	20
11) गुरगिहल्ली	43	00	55	47
	75	01	05	88
	44	00	01	94
	46	00	27	93
	48	00	85	45
	66	00	81	69
	67	00	37	81

1	2	3	4	5
11) गुमनाम (नगर)	65	00	17	26
	64/2	00	12	33
	64/1ए	00	20	84
	64/1बी	00	22	35
	85	00	24	54
	83	00	11	30
	82	00	01	24
	81	00	18	44
12) मल्लावर	125	00	06	73
	134	00	33	87
	123/2	00	01	75
	130	00	12	58
	131	00	21	14
	132	00	33	48
	133	00	20	77
	121	00	08	40
	120/2	00	42	68
	120/1	00	10	74
	119/2	00	11	23
	111	00	01	73
	110/2	00	09	49
	110/1	00	18	24
	सर्वे नं 110 और 96 के बीच में रस्ता	00	04	54
	96	00	47	75
	95	00	32	76
	94	00	10	85
	93	00	46	33
	226	00	14	77
	90	00	00	86
	4	00	26	00
	5	00	52	14
	8	01	05	92
	सर्वे नं 8 और 49 के बीच में नाला	00	01	77
	सर्वे नं 8 में नाला	00	10	60
13) कानपुरी	सर्वे नं 25 और गाँव सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	03	21
	25	00	03	93
	26	00	17	10
	28	00	08	44
	27	00	28	22
	33/1	00	55	21
	32	00	00	10
	34	00	46	47

1	2	3	4	5
13) कन्नूर (निलर)	35	00	13	15
14) उम्बलगाड	10	00	10	81
	9	00	41	11
	8	00	42	26
	4	00	08	59
	3	00	68	48
	18/2	00	34	68
	19/1	00	00	36
	18/3	00	20	92
	22	00	17	28
	26/2	00	37	68
	26/1	00	35	81
	23/1	00	00	21
	24/6	00	29	08
	24/5	00	07	50
	24/4	00	01	34
	24/2	00	12	39

फा.सं. एल.-14014/115/2010-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, जवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2011

S.O. 162.— Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu to consumers in various parts of the country, Chennai - Bangalore - Mangalore pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to K. Mallinath, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, No. 74, 2nd Floor, Prestige Feroze, Cunningham Road, Bangalore-560062, Karnataka State.

Schedule

Taluk: Hassan		District: Hassan		State: Karnataka		
Village		Survey No./Sub-Division No.		Area to be acquired for RoU		
				Hec	Are	C-Are
1		2		3	4	5
1) Narashipura		6		00	69	75
		5		00	18	20
2) Yalagondanahalli		8		00	00	43
3) Anuganalu		26		00	37	06
		25		00	29	37
		24		00	66	97
		28		00	93	27
		29		00	53	58
		21		00	24	05
4) Kamenahalli		11		00	18	09
		25		00	06	77
		24		00	08	86
		23		00	09	37
		22		00	03	24
		21		00	00	33
		Nala between Sy.No. 23, 22 & 73		00	03	71
		73		00	24	34
		75		00	29	28
		76		00	02	41
		82		00	06	76
		83		00	00	18
		91		00	38	17
		90		00	00	22
		Nala between Sy.No. 91 & 109		00	09	45
		109		00	21	09
		110		00	00	65
		108		00	06	21
		107		00	26	15
		106		00	02	15
		111		00	20	15
		105		00	31	24
		Nala between Sy.No. 105 & 131		00	13	73
		131		00	47	73
		126		00	37	81
		Road between Sy.No. 126 & 125		00	09	21
		125		00	08	77
Taluk: Arakere		District: Hassan		State: Karnataka		
1) Manjunahalli Kaval		2		04	83	10

I	2	3	4	5
1) Manjeshalli Kaval (Contd)	118	00	43	74
	137	00	65	82
	140	00	01	55
	141	00	41	06
	148	00	44	13
	158	00	00	47
	159	00	53	53
	164	00	49	92
	175	00	52	59
	180	00	51	24
	185	00	53	47
	190	00	50	64
	195	00	50	76
	196	00	01	67
	200	00	38	66
	199	00	11	09
	147	00	13	38

Taluk: Belur	District: Hassan	State: Karnataka
1) Bammenahalli	7	00 16 95
2) Hanike	12	00 96 54
	13	00 72 17
	20	00 11 68
	7	00 40 78
	5	00 32 52
	2	00 00 17
	3	00 29 51
	1	00 40 08
	Village Limit	00 57 14
	118	00 41 95
	114	00 10 22
	51	00 01 38
	52	00 12 47
	54	00 03 22
	55	00 22 61
	56	00 11 70
	58	00 20 09
	60	00 01 41
	57	00 04 61
	65	00 52 38
	64	00 02 77
3) Heeraguppe	335	00 12 39
	337	00 02 03
	336	00 34 09

1	2	3	4	5
4) Chakkabiccoda	18/3	00	21	51
	18/1	00	45	43
	18/2	00	00	32
	17/1	00	02	20
	24	00	09	18
	16/1	00	34	49
	16/2	00	08	15
	16/3	00	04	99
	15/2	00	09	89
	15/1	00	06	54
	14	00	09	58
	13/1	00	23	79
	13/2	00	18	36
	11/1	00	20	68
	11/2	00	07	58
	10	00	07	17
	Govt. Kharab Between Sy.No. 10 & 7	00	04	80
	7/5B1	00	04	78
	9	00	01	38
	8	00	13	84
	39	00	40	88
	38	00	25	69
	37	00	75	97
	47	00	58	22
5) Mattavara	186	00	14	82
	Road between Sy.No. 186 & 190	00	06	00
	190	00	17	21
	191	00	42	75
	Gramatana between Sy.No. 191 & 194	00	20	50
	184/3	00	18	52
	5	00	48	23
	Gramatana between Sy.No. 5 & 7	00	19	04
	7/2	00	18	67
	7/1	00	22	60
	18/1	00	40	66
	17	00	08	00
	23	00	04	96
	22/6	00	00	67
	22/4	00	42	94
	24	00	03	34
	22/3	00	03	57
	22/5	00	10	38

1	2	3	4	5
5) Mattavara (Contd)	35/3	00	06	44
	35/2	00	12	12
	36/1	00	04	90
	36/2	00	09	73
	37	00	07	41
	38	00	15	89
	39/1	00	11	70
	39/3	00	00	10
	39/2	00	05	13
	41/2	00	03	66
	41/1	00	26	05
	40	00	27	41
	46	00	10	73
	47	00	07	29
	30	00	34	00
6) Venkatapete	17	00	24	84
	11/2	00	08	52
	Road Between Sy.No. 11 & 12	00	06	17
	12/1	00	16	64
	9/1	00	15	45
	8	00	63	86
	7	00	29	71
	5	00	00	10
	6	00	12	71
	39/1	00	14	24
	39/2	00	14	68
	40	00	07	83
	41/1	00	17	62
	41/2	00	18	21
	41/4	00	27	09
	42	00	15	88
	43	00	20	91
	47/1	00	02	01
	36	00	10	06
	35/1C	00	44	76
	35/1B	00	00	71
7) Hiregarji	161	00	05	09
	162/2	00	32	57
	162/1	00	20	79
	162/3	00	04	27
	163/2	00	35	45
	160/3	00	06	23

1.	2	3	4	5
7) Hiregarji (Conad)	160/4	00	26	21
	163/1	00	00	40
	160/2	00	05	42
	160/1	00	04	77
	159/2	00	35	50
	159/1	00	13	41
	158	00	00	10
	47	00	02	28
	46/2	00	17	41
	46/1	00	19	31
	49/1	00	16	85
	50/2	00	12	29
	53/2	00	19	35
	51/3	00	04	99
	53/1	00	14	55
	67	00	01	29
	59/2	00	21	97
	62/2	00	05	96
	30/2	00	01	70
	28/5	00	28	35
	28/3	00	15	90
	28/2	00	33	23
	73	00	22	37
	74	00	14	93
8) Kadegarji	29/2	00	00	10
	29/3	00	12	40
	22	00	13	08
	23/2	00	43	51
	21	00	09	93
	19	00	74	10
	20	00	16	67
	145	00	07	65
	18	00	22	11
	17/1	00	10	30
	16/2	00	21	26
9) Arehalli	144	00	91	01
	143	00	06	21
	91	00	29	76
	132	00	25	99
	133	00	00	50
	131	00	35	21
	135	00	02	73

1	2	3	4	5
9) Arehali (Contd)	128	00	28	90
	126	00	00	39
	127	00	31	07
	92	00	12	51
	93	00	22	04
	94	00	29	76
	90	00	03	22
	89	00	02	73
	103	00	31	54
	95	00	06	36
	99	00	07	90
	102	00	08	47
	100	00	20	75
	98	00	05	25
	49	00	58	17
	45	00	01	83
	47	00	41	56
	39	00	63	81
	208	00	13	81
	216	00	58	90
	214	00	45	60
	212	00	49	97
10) Malahalli	19/2	00	29	72
	19/1	00	29	52
	18/1	00	11	68
	22/2	00	10	09
	22/1	00	13	72
	24	00	50	26
	26	00	43	25
	27	00	16	75
	28	00	05	45
	29	00	08	40
	Nala between Sy No. 29,30 & V.B	00	12	08
	30	00	43	73
	2/2	00	44	20
11) Guragihalli	43	00	55	47
	75	01	05	88
	44	00	01	94
	46	00	27	93
	48	00	85	45
	66	00	81	69
	67	00	37	81

	1	2	3	4	5
1) Gurugobali (Contd)	65		00	17	26
	64/2		00	12	33
	64/1A		00	20	84
	64/1B		00	22	35
	85		00	24	54
	83		00	11	30
	82		00	01	24
	81		00	18	44
12) Malasavira	125		00	06	73
	134		00	33	87
	123/2		00	01	75
	130		00	12	58
	131		00	21	14
	132		00	33	48
	133		00	20	77
	121		00	08	40
	120/2		00	42	68
	120/1		00	10	74
	119/2		00	11	23
	111		00	01	73
	110/2		00	09	49
	110/1		00	18	24
	Cart track between Sy.No. 110 & 96		00	04	54
	96		00	47	75
	95		00	32	76
	94		00	10	85
	93		00	46	33
	226		00	14	77
	90		00	00	86
	4		00	26	00
	5		00	52	14
	8		01	05	92
	Nala between Sy.No. 8 & 49		00	01	77
	Nala in the Sy.No. 8		00	10	60
13) Kananabali	Nala between Sy.No. 25 & V.B		00	03	21
	25		00	03	93
	26		00	17	10
	28		00	08	44
	27		00	28	22
	33/1		00	55	21
	32		00	00	10
	34		00	46	47

1	2	3	4	5
13) Kasmahalli (Contd)	35	00	13	15
14) Umbalagod	10	00	10	81
	9	00	41	11
	8	00	42	26
	4	00	03	59
	3	00	68	48
	18/2	00	34	68
	19/1	00	00	36
	18/3	00	20	92
	22	00	17	28
	26/2	00	37	08
	26/1	00	35	81
	23/1	00	00	21
	24/6	00	29	08
	24/5	00	07	50
	24/4	00	01	34
	24/2	00	12	39

[F.No. L-140 (W/15/2011-G.P.)]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 163.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु में तिल्लनाडु के पास विजयवाडा-नैल्लोर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलेजिएसटिव्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-ट्यूटीकोरिन पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसकी उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इसकीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री एस. राजामनिक्कम, सहाय प्रबंधकारी, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, नं० 9डी/ 6डी, रामकृष्णपुरम, पील्लैयार कोविल के सामने, करूर - 639001, तमिलनाडु में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आसुर	जिला : सेलम	राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
वार्ड का नाम	सर्वे सं./ सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) आसुर वार्ड ए	7/4	02	81	17
	6/33	00	24	33
	11/14	00	02	84
	11/12	00	46	32
	11/11/2	00	00	83
	सर्वे नं. 11/11/1 में रास्ता	00	03	56
	12/36	00	66	68
	12/29	00	10	29
	12/37	00	00	10
	12/28	00	05	97
	12/41	00	03	72
	12/27	00	02	33
	12/26	00	00	10
	12/24	00	20	73
	12/21	00	32	35
	12/22	00	59	19
	सर्वे नं. 16/19 में नाला	00	06	32
	16/17	00	18	25
	16/16	00	18	02
	17/3	00	03	68
	17/1	00	33	88
	17/2	00	25	28
	17/5	00	00	10
	15/16	00	01	28
	15/17	00	35	45
	15/19	00	01	84
	15/18	00	00	22
2) आसुर वार्ड बी	5/68	00	03	61
	5/67	00	75	40
	5/66	00	01	
	5/60/3	00	13	
	5/60/2	00		
	5/60/1	00		
	5/57/2			
	5/57/1			
	5/54/3			
	5/54/1			

1	2	3	4	5
2) आपुर कार्ड की (निरंतर)	5/22	00	00	77
	5/21	00	01	01
	5/19	00	29	45
	5/20/5	00	06	09
	5/20/2	00	02	31
	5/10	00	02	88
	5/12	00	32	57
	5/11	00	09	09
	5/14	00	00	53
	5/6/1	00	05	10
	5/4	00	45	87
	6/1/1	00	00	79
	6/1/8बी	00	47	80
	6/1/8ए	00	44	34
	6/1/10	00	03	68
	6/2/1	00	00	10
	6/2/2	00	00	37
	6/2/3	00	01	29

तालुक : नमकवल	जिला : नमकवल	राज्य : तमिलनाडु
1) पुडुकोटाय	सर्वे न. 2 में रास्ता	00 02 93
	4/1ए	00 16 05
	4/1बी	00 19 59
	14/1	00 33 55
	15/1ए	00 12 30
	15/1बी	00 18 34
	15/2ए	00 04 29
	15/2बी	00 10 24
	15/3ए	00 06 83
	15/3डी	00 01 27
	17/3ए	00 20 07
	18	00 25 54
	19/4	00 21 82
	19/2बी	00 22 50
	20/1	00 09 28
	139/1	00 40 98
के ऊ.	144/5	00 00 10
नीचे पाइपल.	140/7	00 00 11
रिलोजिसटिक्स इ.	140/2	00 16 88
राज्य को लिखित रूप .	140/3	00 00 16
	142/8ए	00 00 93
	142/5बी	00 11 39
	142/6	00 04 00
	142/7	00 06 56

1	2	3	4	5
1) तमसुक जिला	141/4	00	00	10
	142/8	00	20	25
	142/9	00	00	96
	161/2	00	03	45
	161/1	00	41	22
	163/5	00	08	76
	163/3	00	13	65
	163/1	00	01	17
	163/2	00	13	59
	164/1	00	19	56
	166/1	00	02	53
	166/3	00	10	71
	166/4	00	27	54
	167	00	25	28
	173/7	00	33	30
	174/2	00	15	97
	सर्वे न. 174/8 में रास्ता	00	03	32
	173/1	00	00	42
	177	00	03	74
	176/1	00	31	25
	182/3ए	00	47	65
	सर्वे न. 182/3बी में रास्ता	00	00	13
	186	00	07	17
	200/1	00	00	98
	200/3	00	57	88
	199/1बी	00	02	30
	199/4	00	15	93
	199/5	00	25	16
	198/1	00	54	98
	205	00	21	63
	सर्वे न. 198/2 में रास्ता	00	02	56
तमसुक जिला	जिला विरसधनगर	राज्य	शतमिलनाडु	
1) अपराधनाशक	86/1	00	24	41
	86/2	00	24	87
	85/2	00	50	54
	83/2	00	28	88
	83/3	00	02	53
	83/4ए	00	17	59
	83/4बी	00	00	82
	सर्वे न. 83/6बी में रास्ता	00	02	09
	सर्वे न. 83/10बी में रास्ता	00	01	08
	83/6सी	00	06	92
	83/9	00	13	33

1	2	3	4	5
1) अण्णमन्नकनपट्टी (जिरार)	83/10सी	00	17	67
	सर्वे न. 80 में नाला	00	04	35
	111/3	00	15	27
	111/4	00	05	11
	111/6	00	03	45
	110/1	00	02	60
	111/7	00	00	38
	111/10	00	35	14
	111/12	00	15	77
	114/6	00	13	21
	114/7	00	08	49
	119/1	00	23	30
	सर्वे न. 114/5 में नाला	00	00	10
	सर्वे न. 117/8 में नाला	00	04	39
	117/7	00	11	52
	117/8बी	00	10	52
	117/5	00	14	56

तालुक इसातुर	जिला इरुधनगर	राज्य इतिहास
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1) सिन्दुवनपट्टी बिट-1	170	00 04 32
	171/1	00 43 68
	171/3	00 00 39

तालुक इतिरुमंगलम	जिला इमदुर	राज्य इतिहास
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1) वन्नाकुलम	9/2बी	00 60 60
	9/4ए	00 12 06
	9/4बी	00 29 23

2) उरप्पनुर	14/2	00 15 70
	14/1	00 09 31
	14/5	00 18 14
	14/6	00 04 54
	15/2	00 07 48
	21/1ए	00 09 81
	21/1बी	00 13 41
	15/13बी	00 02 02
	21/1सी	00 11 82
	21/1सी	00 04 70
	21/2	00 07 17
	21/4	00 02 77
	21/10	00 01 44
	20	00 16 71
	सर्वे न. 16 में नाला	00 15 98
	17/4सी	00 00 44
	17/6	00 44 75
	17/7	00 00 10
	17/8	00 06 50

	1	2	3	4	5
2)	उज्जैन (मिर्जा)	17/1ई	00	14	98
		18/3बी	00	13	32
		18/4	00	00	65
		196	00	04	14
		195/1ए1ए	00	06	36
		195/1ए1बी	00	09	43
		195/1ए2	00	08	81
		195/2	00	02	73
		195/3	00	07	64
		195/4ए	00	05	42
		199/4ए	00	01	05
		199/10	00	12	22
		199/11	00	03	19
		199/12	00	04	10
		199/4बी	00	01	87
		199/7	00	01	12
		199/13	00	07	70
		199/14	00	03	94
		199/15	00	04	44
		199/9	00	08	22
		200	00	05	85
		203	01	77	35
		202	00	15	92
		207	00	02	26
		206/4ए	00	03	48
		206/3ए1	00	02	79
		206/3ए2	00	28	51
		206/3बी	00	08	30
		208/2ए	00	08	36
		208/1ए1	00	09	30
		208/4	00	05	51
		208/1ए2	00	06	94
		208/9ए	00	01	77
		208/9बी	00	01	88
		208/9सी	00	03	02
		208/9डी	00	09	24
		208/9ई	00	17	17
		212/1सी1	00	17	41
		212/2ए	00	05	08
		212/2बी	00	05	22
		212/5ए	00	11	85
		212/5बी	00	07	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) लखनपुर (निरंतर)	212/5सी	00	07	28
	212/5बी	00	08	45
	211/2ए2	00	09	09
	211/3	00	16	30
	211/4	00	15	28
3) सतनकुली	2/1ए1	00	12	13
	2/1बी1	00	00	10
	2/1ए2	00	02	67
	2/1बी2	00	00	10
	2/1सी1	00	01	12
	2/1सी2	00	17	37
	2/3	00	22	96
	19/1ए	00	11	00
	19/12	00	06	65
	19/2	00	05	33
	सर्वे न. 19/3 में नाला	00	11	49
	19/5ए	00	37	82
	19/5सी	00	00	30
	19/5बी	00	23	06
	22/1ए	00	18	57
	22/1बी	00	03	86
	18	00	19	72
	22/5	00	00	96
	17/6	00	15	05
	22/6ए	00	00	20
	17/8बी2	00	14	52
	17/10सी	00	15	79
	16/3ए2	00	00	91
	16/3बी	00	02	60
	16/3सी2	00	03	72
	23	00	24	50
	16/4ए	00	24	37
	सर्वे न. 16/4बी में नाला	00	11	18
	16/4सी	00	18	65
	24	00	08	38
	25/3ए1	00	09	04
	सर्वे न. 25/3ए2 में नाला	00	02	29
	सर्वे न. 25/3बी2 में नाला	00	01	96
	25/3बी1	00	10	77
	25/6ए	00	00	19
	25/6बी	00	00	68
	27/7बी	00	02	65

1	2	3	4	5
3) काठमांडू (नगर)	सर्वे न. 28 में नाला	00	30	28
	27/8बी	00	09	21
	30/2ए	00	23	52
	32/4	00	24	21
	32/11	00	22	50
	32/8	00	26	47
	33	00	35	69
	35	00	42	12
	34/1ए	00	17	64
	सर्वे न. 130/1 में रास्ता	00	10	00
	131/2बी1	00	38	18
	सर्वे न. 131/2बी2 में नाला	00	02	40
	सर्वे न. 132/3ए में नाला	00	17	38
	131/4ए	00	05	24
	131/4बी	00	01	70
	सर्वे न. 132/3बी में नाला	00	12	99
	132/3सी	00	33	49
	133/2बी	00	00	42
	142/1	00	02	75
	150/3	00	00	27
	सर्वे न. 151/2 में नाला	00	14	94
	151/5	00	02	64
	149/2ए	00	02	36
	149/2बी	00	38	34
	152	00	34	48
	153/3ए	00	01	51
	153/1	00	21	03
	153/2	00	15	28
	153/7ए	00	18	62
	159/1बी	00	16	62
	159/3	00	10	75
	159/4	00	11	39
4) काठमांडू	274/2	00	05	16
	274/3ए	00	06	39
	274/3बी	00	10	06
	274/3सी	00	05	38
	274/4	00	00	30
	274/7ए	00	24	40
	273/2ए	00	00	31
	273/2बी	00	10	91
	273/3बी	00	22	50
	273/3सी	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
4) कालीपुर्वी (निरंतर)	269/1खी	00	04	28
	269/2	00	18	92
	269/3	00	01	01
	269/4	00	12	93
	269/5	00	04	30
	270/1	00	35	39
	270/2	00	00	81
	271/6	00	03	90
	271/7	00	16	64
	268/2ए	00	04	74
	267/1	00	11	26
	267/2	00	03	06
	267/3	00	05	52
	267/5ए	00	14	37
	266/1	00	24	45
	259/1	00	21	50
	259/2ए	00	40	88
	259/2खी	00	07	86
	261/3खी	00	10	16
	261/4	00	12	08
	261/5खी	00	12	72
	260/2	00	09	20
	260/3	00	20	37
	9/2ए	00	24	49
	9/2खी1	00	01	87
	9/2खी2	00	15	44
	9/3खी	00	16	17
	15	00	01	03
	10/3	00	10	32
	11/1ए	00	15	78
	11/1खी	00	28	45
	11/1खी	00	05	18
	11/2	00	20	83
	13/3	00	07	58
	12/4	00	13	58
	12/5	00	25	01
	12/6	00	16	28
	22/1	00	11	36
तालुक श्वाडिपट्टि	जिला श्मशुर	राज्य अतिरिक्त		
1) अर्येत्तकराय	54	00	03	14
	53/5खी2	00	01	45
	53/2ए	00	00	10
	53/5ए1	00	00	31

1	2	3	4	5
I) अविभाजित (अंतर)	53/1ए	00	00	31
	53/1बी	00	01	28
	53/5ए2	00	07	19
	53/2बी	00	15	32
	53/3	00	10	24
	53/4	00	00	40
	सर्वे न. 56 में नाला	00	01	34
	49/1	00	29	01
	48/1ए	00	13	40
	48/1बी	00	14	07
	89/2	00	13	77
	सर्वे न. 88 में नाला	00	01	76
	87/1	00	15	76
	61/2	00	11	62
	सर्वे न. 85 में नाला	00	01	87
	67/2	00	06	00
	67/3	00	10	54
	68/4	00	06	73
	82/1ए	00	14	13
	82/1बी	00	08	20
	82/2ए1	00	05	05
	82/2ए2	00	01	54
	82/2बी	00	23	62
	80/1	00	26	58
	80/2	00	05	92
	80/3	00	07	64
	80/4	00	09	09
	74/1	00	20	11
	75/2	00	02	61
	73/2	00	11	85
	352/1	00	00	07
	351	00	12	79
	350/1	00	09	96
	350/2	00	22	46
	349/2ए	00	09	54
	349/2बी	00	03	85
	349/1	00	02	91
	349/4	00	10	43
	348/1	00	03	92
	343/1	00	09	11
	सर्वे न. 357 में नाला	00	02	31
	339/3	00	48	19

1	2	3	4	5
1) जयंतनगर (मिरात)	339/5	00	15	10
	339/6	00	00	27
	338	00	05	63
	339/7	00	17	83
	339/4	00	03	33
	सर्वे न. 518 में नाला	00	08	78
	373	00	25	56
	372/1	00	23	38
	372/2	00	39	56
	374	00	40	30
	527	00	20	06
	375	00	02	82
	528	00	05	23

फा सं. एल-14014/14/2818-जी.के.]

के.के.सर्वे, अका.सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2011

S. O. 163.—Whereas it appears to government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada - Nellore - Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu to consumers in various parts of the country, Chennai - Tuticorin pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying the pipeline, under the land to Shri S.Rajamanickam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, No. 9D/6D Ramakrishnapuram, Opp.Pillayar Kovil, Karur - 639 001, Tamil Nadu State.

Schedule

Taluk:Attur		District:Salem		State:Tamil Nadu		
Village		Survey No./Sub-Division		Area to be acquired for ROU		
				Hec	Are	C-Are
1		2		3	4	5
1) Attur Ward A		7/4		02	81	17
		6/33		00	24	33
		11/14		00	02	84
		11/12		00	46	32
		11/11/2		00	00	83
		Road in Survey No. 11/11/1		00	03	56
		12/36		00	66	68
		12/29		00	10	29
		12/37		00	00	10
		12/28		00	05	97
		12/41		00	03	72
		12/27		00	02	33
		12/26		00	00	10
		12/24		00	20	73
		12/21		00	32	35
		12/22		00	59	19
		Nala in Survey No. 16/19		00	06	32
		16/17		00	18	25
		16/16		00	18	02
		17/3		00	03	68
		17/1		00	33	88
		17/2		00	25	28
		17/5		00	00	10
		15/16		00	01	28
		15/17		00	35	45
		15/19		00	01	84
		15/18		00	00	22
2) Attur Ward B		5/68		00	03	61
		5/67		00	75	40
		5/66		00	01	02
		5/60/3		00	13	01
		5/60/2		00	14	78
		5/60/1		00	03	42
		5/57/2		00	05	94
		5/57/1		00	16	51
		5/54/3		00	08	34
		5/54/1		00	22	52

1	2	3	4	5
2) Attar Ward B (Contd)	5/22	00.	00	77
	5/21	00	01	81
	5/19	00.	29	45
	5/20/5	00	06	09
	5/20/2	00	02	31
	5/10	00	02	88
	5/12	00	32	57
	5/11	00	09	09
	5/14	00	00	53
	5/6/1	00	05	10
	5/4	00	45	87
	6/1/1	00	00	79
	6/1/8B	00	47	80
	6/1/8A	00	44	34
	6/1/10	00	03	68
	6/2/1	00	00	10
	6/2/2	00	00	37
	6/2/3	00	01	29

Taluk: Namakkal	District: Namakkal	State: Tamil Nadu
1) Pudukombai	Road in Survey No. 2	00 02 93
	4/1A	00 16 05
	4/1B	00 19 59
	14/1	00 33 55
	15/1A	00 12 30
	15/1B	00 18 34
	15/2A	00 04 29
	15/2B	00 10 24
	15/3A	00 06 83
	15/3D	00 01 27
	17/3A	00 20 07
	18	00 25 54
	19/4	00 21 82
	19/2B	00 22 39
	20/1	00 09 28
	139/1	00 40 98
	144/5	00 00 10
	140/7	00 00 11
	140/2	00 16 88
	140/3	00 00 16
	142/5A	00 00 93
	142/5B	00 11 39
	142/6	00 04 00
	142/7	00 06 56

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pudukottai (Contd.)	141/4	00	00	10
	142/8	00	20	25
	142/9	00	00	96
	161/2	00	03	45
	161/1	00	41	22
	163/5	00	08	76
	163/3	00	13	65
	163/1	00	01	17
	163/2	00	13	59
	164/1	00	19	56
	166/1	00	02	53
	166/3	00	10	71
	166/4	00	27	54
	167	00	25	28
	173/7	00	33	30
	174/2	00	15	97
	Road in Survey No. 174/8	00	03	32
	173/1	00	00	42
	177	00	03	74
	176/1	00	31	25
	182/3A	00	47	65
	Road in Survey No. 182/3B	00	00	13
	186	00	07	17
	200/1	00	00	98
	200/3	00	57	88
	199/1B	00	02	30
	199/4	00	15	93
	199/5	00	25	16
	198/1	00	54	98
	205	00	21	63
	Road in Survey No. 198/2	00	02	56
<hr/>				
Tamil Nadu	District: Virudhunagar	State: Tamil Nadu		
1) Aranyankulam	86/1	00	24	41
	86/2	00	24	87
	85/2	00	50	54
	83/2	00	28	88
	83/3	00	02	53
	83/4A	00	17	59
	83/4B	00	00	82
	Road in Survey No. 83/6B	00	02	09
	Road in Survey No. 83/10B	00	01	08
	83/6C	00	06	92
	83/9	00	13	33

1	2	3	4	5
1) Appayyanayakkanpatti (Contd)	83/10C	00	17	67
	Nala in Survey No. 80	00	04	35
	111/3	00	15	27
	111/4	00	05	11
	111/6	00	03	45
	110/1	00	02	60
	111/7	00	00	38
	111/10	00	35	14
	111/12	00	15	77
	114/6	00	13	21
	114/7	00	08	49
	119/1	00	23	30
	Nala in Survey No. 114/5	00	00	10
	Nala in Survey No. 117/8	00	04	39
	117/7	00	11	52
	117/6B	00	10	52
	117/5	00	14	56

Taluk: Sattur	District: Virudhunagar	State: Tamil Nadu
1) Sinduvampatti Bit-I	170	00 04 32
	171/1	00 43 68
	171/3	00 00 39

Taluk: Tirumangalam	District: Madurai	State: Tamil Nadu
1) Vannankulam	9/2B	00 60 60
	9/4A	00 12 06
	9/4B	00 29 23
2) Urappanur	14/2	00 15 70
	14/1	00 09 31
	14/5	00 18 14
	14/6	00 04 54
	15/2	00 07 48
	21/1A	00 09 81
	21/1B	00 13 41
	15/13B	00 02 02
	21/1C	00 11 82
	21/1D	00 04 70
	21/2	00 07 17
	21/4	00 02 77
	21/10	00 01 44
	20	00 16 71
	Nala in Survey No. 16	00 15 98
	17/4D	00 00 44
	17/6	00 44 75
	17/7	00 00 10
	17/8	00 06 50

1	2	3	4	5
2) Urappanur (Contd)	17/1E	00	14	98
	18/3B	00	13	32
	18/4	00	00	65
	196	00	04	14
	195/1A1A	00	06	36
	195/1A1B	00	09	43
	195/1A2	00	08	81
	195/2	00	02	73
	195/3	00	07	64
	195/4A	00	05	42
	199/4A	00	01	05
	199/10	00	12	22
	199/11	00	03	19
	199/12	00	04	10
	199/4B	00	01	87
	199/7	00	01	12
	199/13	00	07	70
	199/14	00	03	94
	199/15	00	04	44
	199/9	00	08	22
	200	00	05	85
	203	01	77	35
	202	00	15	92
	207	00	02	26
	206/4A	00	03	48
	206/3A1	00	02	79
	206/3A2	00	28	51
	206/3B	00	08	30
	208/2A	00	08	36
	208/1A1	00	09	30
	208/4	00	05	51
	208/1A2	00	06	94
	208/9A	00	01	77
	208/9B	00	01	88
	208/9C	00	03	02
	208/9D	00	09	24
	208/9E	00	17	17
	212/1C1	00	17	41
	212/2A	00	05	08
	212/2B	00	05	22
	212/5A	00	11	85
	212/5B	00	07	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) Usappatur (Contd)	212/5C	00	07	28
	212/5D	00	08	45
	211/2A2	00	09	09
	211/3	00	16	30
	211/4	00	15	28
3) Sathankudi	2/1A1	00	12	13
	2/1B1	00	00	10
	2/1A2	00	02	67
	2/1B2	00	00	10
	2/1C1	00	01	12
	2/1C2	00	17	37
	2/3	00	22	96
	19/1A	00	11	00
	19/12	00	06	65
	19/2	00	05	33
	Nala in Survey No. 19/3	00	11	49
	19/5A	00	37	62
	19/5C	00	00	30
	19/5D	00	23	06
	22/1A	00	18	57
	22/1B	00	03	85
	18	00	19	72
	22/5	00	00	96
	17/6	00	15	05
	22/6A	00	00	20
	17/8B2	00	14	52
	17/10C	00	15	79
	16/3A2	00	00	91
	16/3B	00	02	60
	16/3C2	00	03	72
	23	00	24	50
	16/4A	00	24	37
	Nala in Survey No. 16/4B	00	11	15
	16/4C	00	18	85
	24	00	08	38
	25/3A1	00	09	04
	Nala in Survey No. 25/3A2	00	02	29
	Nala in Survey No. 25/3B2	00	01	96
	25/3B1	00	10	77
	25/6A	00	00	19
	25/6B	00	00	68
	27/7B	00	02	65

1	2	3	4	5
4) Kalligudi (Contd)	269/1B	00	04	26
	269/2	00	16	92
	269/3	00	01	01
	269/4	00	12	93
	269/5	00	04	30
	270/1	00	35	39
	270/2	00	00	81
	271/6	00	03	90
	271/7	00	16	64
	268/2A	00	04	74
	267/1	00	11	26
	267/2	00	03	06
	267/3	00	05	52
	267/5A	00	14	37
	266/1	00	24	45
	259/1	00	21	50
	259/2A	00	10	83
	259/2B	00	07	86
	261/3B	00	10	16
	261/4	00	12	08
	261/5D	00	12	72
	260/2	00	09	20
	260/3	00	20	37
	9/2A	00	24	49
	9/2B1	00	01	87
	9/2B2	00	15	44
	9/3B	00	16	17
	15	00	01	03
	10/3	00	10	32
	11/1A	00	15	73
	11/1B	00	28	45
	11/1C	00	05	16
	11/2	00	20	83
	13/3	00	07	58
	12/4	00	13	58
	12/5	00	25	01
	12/6	00	16	26
	22/1	00	11	36

Taluk:Vadipatti	District:Madurai	State:Tamil Nadu
1) Ayenthenkarai	54	00 03 14
	53/5B2	00 01 45
	53/2A	00 00 10
	53/5A1	00 00 31

1	2	3	4	5
1) Ayazkhani (Contd)	53/1A	00	00	31
	53/1B	00	01	28
	53/5A2	00	07	19
	53/2B	00	15	32
	53/3	00	10	24
	53/4	00	00	40
	Nala in Survey No.56	00	01	34
	49/1	00	29	01
	48/1A	00	13	40
	48/1B	00	14	07
	89/2	00	13	77
	Nala in Survey No.88	00	01	76
	87/1	00	15	76
	61/2	00	11	62
	Nala in Survey No. 85	00	01	87
	67/2	00	06	00
	67/3	00	10	54
	68/4	00	06	73
	82/1A	00	14	13
	82/1B	00	08	20
	82/2A1	00	05	05
	82/2A2	00	01	54
	82/2B	00	23	62
	80/1	00	26	58
	80/2	00	05	92
	80/3	00	07	64
	80/4	00	09	09
	74/1	00	20	11
	75/2	00	02	61
	73/2	00	11	85
	352/1	00	10	07
	351	00	12	79
	350/1	00	09	96
	350/2	00	22	46
	349/2A	00	09	54
	349/2B	00	03	85
	349/1	00	02	91
	349/4	00	10	43
	348/1	00	03	92
	343/1	00	09	11
	Nala in Survey No. 357	00	02	31
	339/3	00	48	19

1	2	3	4	5
1) Ayemankarai (Contd)	339/5	00	15	10
	339/6	00	00	27
	338	00	05	63
	339/7	00	17	83
	339/4	00	03	33
	Nala in Survey No. 518	00	08	78
	373	00	25	59
	372/1	00	23	38
	372/2	00	39	58
	374	00	40	30
	527	00	20	06
	375	00	02	82
	528	00	05	23

[F. No. L-14014/114/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2011

क्र. आ. 164.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1495, तारीख 04 जून, 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिनापंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टरमिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलीजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा कांफ्रीगाडा-वासुदेवपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 29 अक्टूबर, 2010 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलिंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलीजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

पंचस/	तहसिल/	तहसिल : जमिंदार	जिला : श्रीकाकुलम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
	गौब का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिक्रिजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए बेवफाल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1) जदीबादा		167/6	00	06	69	
		167/7	00	03	75	
		167/8	00	08	09	
		167/9	00	03	05	
		167/10	00	08	34	
		167/11	00	05	93	
		167/12	00	05	60	
		167/13	00	09	36	
		166/10	00	04	40	
		166/11	00	07	08	
		166/13	00	14	61	
		166/14	00	06	98	
		166/15	00	01	84	
		166/17	00	21	89	
		165/1	00	04	79	
		165/6	00	01	29	
		165/7	00	00	64	
		142	00	11	82	
		145/1	00	02	03	
		145/2	00	04	51	
		145/3	00	05	35	
		145/4	00	02	89	
		145/8	00	08	23	
		146	00	25	75	
		149/1	00	08	82	
		149/2	00	02	69	
		149/4	00	04	64	
		149/5	00	06	80	
		149/6	00	05	38	
		149/9	00	06	90	
		149/10	00	07	40	
		150/1	00	05	02	
		150/1	00	06	41	
	150/3	00	27	17		
	152/1	00	00	15		
	152/5	00	15	31		
	152/6	00	00	10		

1	2	3	4	5
1) जदीयाबा (बिरतर)	152/8	00	10	84
	153	00	11	27
	154	00	00	70
	131/7	00	01	12
	128/3	00	22	96
	128/7	00	11	84
	127/1	00	14	41
	127/2	00	17	91
2) कसीमजी कसीपुरम	13/1	00	14	43
	13/2	00	12	30
	12/11	00	01	60
	12/12	00	00	10
	12/5की	00	01	07
	12/2	00	02	30
	12/3	00	01	40
	12/4	00	00	96
	11/11की	00	07	36
	11/11ए	00	05	07
	11/7	00	01	17
	11/8	00	08	00
	11/10	00	06	71
	11/3	00	14	17
	11/2की	00	04	85
	11/2की	00	02	85
	11/2ए	00	01	95
	8	00	07	42
	20/3	00	00	10
	20/2	00	01	62
	20/1ए	00	03	69
	20/1की	00	03	99
	21/6की	00	03	45
	21/6ए	00	02	53
	21/5ए	00	08	54
	21/5की	00	02	85
	21/7	00	01	14
	21/8	00	04	30
	21/9	00	01	23
	21/3	00	09	01
	21/1की	00	06	25
	23/11	00	04	32
	23/9	00	03	49
	23/10	00	02	53

1	2	3	4	5
2) कसीमजी अलीपुर (निरंतर)	23/3	00	01	64
	23/4	00	02	09
	23/5	00	05	13
	23/2	00	10	96
	23/1	00	04	72
	24/4	00	08	90
	24/3	00	08	85
	24/2	00	13	72
	24/7	00	08	47
	24/1	00	02	25
	24/8	00	01	60
	26/10	00	23	17
	26/3	00	06	13
	26/9	00	12	14
	26/4	00	02	54
	26/8	00	06	54
	26/7	00	02	42
	26/6	00	02	62
	26/5	00	00	10
	29/5	00	18	90
	29/1	00	03	37
	29/2	00	09	32
	29/3	00	08	29
डला/ तहसील/ तालुका : फरसिया	जिला : श्रीकाकुलम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
टेकसिपटन	58/8	00	18	63
	58/7	00	00	10
	58/9	00	05	21
	58/11	00	08	89
	55/2	00	53	61
	54/8ए	00	04	63
	54/9	00	01	35
	54/8बी	00	02	34
	54/10	00	10	55
	54/5	00	16	89
	54/3बी	00	17	30
	64/6	00	05	06
	64/5ए	00	01	46
	64/4ए	00	01	22
	64/5बी	00	03	16
	64/4बी	00	03	43
	64/3	00	04	37
	64/2	00	08	91
	63/10	00	07	80

1	2	3	4	5
1) टेकविपटन (निरत)	63/9	00	02	18
	63/8	00	03	91
	63/7	00	06	08
	63/6	00	14	77
	63/5	00	04	81
	63/4सी	00	01	43
	63/4बी	00	00	37
	63/4ए	00	00	10
	63/3	00	05	13
	63/2	00	05	07
	63/1	00	07	80
	62/9ए	00	00	64
	62/4	00	01	63
	62/3ए	00	00	38
	70	00	04	26
	71/1ए	00	03	12
	71/1बी	00	06	31
	71/2ए	00	03	53
2) गोपीवल्लभपुरम	60/10	00	00	27
	60/11	00	01	55
	56/1	00	26	49
	56/6	00	00	30
	58/5	00	08	10
	58/10	00	03	39
	58/11	00	02	62
	58/12	00	01	87
	58/13	00	00	10
	58/14	00	00	85
	58/15	00	03	76
	58/16	00	03	27
	58/17	00	27	53
	71/2	00	02	14
	71/3ए	00	02	69
	71/3बी	00	00	17
	71/5	00	04	52
	71/6	00	02	87
	71/8	00	00	63
	71/9ए	00	03	55
	71/9बी	00	01	52
	71/10	00	12	06
	71/11ए	00	04	14
	71/12	00	00	16

1	2	3	4	5
2) गोपीबिन्दराम (निरत)	71/13	00	01	07
	71/14	00	03	54
	71/15	00	03	47
	70/1	00	02	09
	70/2	00	00	43
	70/3	00	00	24
	70/4	00	00	11
	70/5	00	00	10
	70/6	00	00	10
	70/9	00	00	96
	70/10	00	09	16
	70/11	00	02	67
	70/12	00	01	11
	70/13	00	02	84
	70/14	00	02	30
	70/15	00	05	73
	70/16	00	00	62
	70/17	00	00	51
	70/21	00	03	74
	70/22	00	03	30
	74/1ए	00	04	03
3) चिन्मय	508/1बी	00	18	73
	508/6	00	02	82
	506	00	09	79
	505/1	00	08	54
	460/6	00	08	37
	460/7	00	06	59
	460/8	00	05	64
	460/9	00	01	75
	460/10	00	00	10
	459/1	00	06	71
	459/3ए	00	19	96
	459/3बी	00	08	69
	456/1	00	55	18
	456/2	00	17	61
	455	00	00	10
4) रामकृष्णपुर	545/9ए	00	02	33
	545/9बी	00	02	69
	545/10	00	00	53
	545/11	00	03	70
	545/13	00	05	38
	546/1	00	02	46

1	2	3	4	5
4) रामकृष्णपुराण (निरंतर)	546/5	00	02	73
	546/6	00	05	62
	546/7	00	02	68
	544	00	01	62
	543	00	01	19
	538/1ए	00	02	67
	538/1बी	00	02	56
	538/1सी	00	04	20
	538/2	00	07	22
	538/3	00	01	86
	538/4	00	02	07
	538/10ए	00	00	71
	538/11ए	00	09	72
	538/11बी	00	09	89
	538/12	00	01	45
	539/2	00	03	05
	539/4सी	00	01	31
	539/5	00	01	86
	539/6	00	07	65
	539/7	00	12	27
	539/8	00	03	60
	539/9	00	00	16
	539/10सी	00	00	10
	533/28	00	00	21
	532/1	00	05	17
	532/2ए	00	00	30
	532/2बी	00	01	75
	532/3ए	00	00	30
	532/3बी	00	02	12
	532/4	00	02	95
	532/5	00	00	86
	532/6	00	00	46
	532/7	00	03	88
	532/8	00	03	58
	532/9	00	00	33
	532/10	00	00	26
	532/11	00	03	92
	532/12ए	00	03	09
	532/12बी	00	02	01
	532/13	00	03	85
	532/14	00	02	02
	532/15	00	02	47

1	2	3	4	5
4) राकड़पुर (मिरा)	532/16	00	08	44
	532/17	00	02	17
	532/18ए	00	00	10
	532/19ए	00	00	57
	527/1बी	00	01	40
	527/1ई	00	08	39
	527/3ए	00	01	66
	527/3बी	00	01	88
	527/4	00	06	83
	527/13	00	00	10
	527/14	00	06	44
	527/15	00	04	54
	527/18ए	00	00	10
	527/18बी	00	01	17
	527/19	00	03	79
	527/20	00	01	06
	527/23ए	00	00	60
	527/23बी	00	01	00
	528/1	00	01	36
	528/2	00	08	02
	528/3	00	01	28
	528/4	00	01	12
	528/5	00	00	38
	528/10ए	00	01	59
	528/10बी	00	02	43
	528/11	00	02	75
	528/14	00	07	44
	528/16	00	10	33
	518/22	00	00	24
	518/23	00	00	30
	518/24	00	02	04
	518/25	00	02	63
	518/26	00	09	60
5) कोन्दागा	31	00	07	56
	32/3	00	02	82
	32/10	00	03	69
	32/11	00	09	86
	32/12	00	11	90
	32/13	00	04	87
	32/14	00	06	99
	28/1	00	02	19
	28/2	00	19	33

1	2	3	4	5
5) कोन्दगडा (निरंतर)	28/7	00	02	06
	28/8	00	02	34
	28/9	00	05	06
	28/10	00	04	42
	27/1	00	07	68
	27/2	00	03	06
	27/5	00	11	54
	27/6	00	00	10
	27/7	00	00	40
	27/8	00	00	19
	27/9	00	07	04
	27/11	00	02	60
	27/12	00	07	81
	27/13	00	03	93
	27/14	00	00	10
	26/1	00	21	73
	26/2	00	03	66
	26/3	00	01	12
	26/4	00	05	65
	26/5	00	01	57
	26/6	00	10	09
	26/7	00	03	59
	19/13	00	00	10
	19/14	00	15	64
	19/15	00	05	85
	19/17	00	05	38
	18/1	00	01	41
	18/9	00	02	15
	18/10	00	02	49
	18/11	00	03	54
	17/1	00	14	29
	17/2	00	06	38
	17/3	00	00	10
	17/5	00	07	59
	17/7	00	08	08
	16/1	00	07	44
	16/2	00	01	56
	16/3	00	05	04
	16/10	00	04	97
	16/11	00	18	47
	15/1	00	01	78
	15/15	00	12	74

1	2	3	4	5
7) कलामपुरम	34/3	00	11	46
	34/4ए	00	23	55
	34/5ए	00	03	46
	34/5बी	00	00	51
	33	00	16	38
	35/1ए	00	09	59
	35/1बी	00	07	54
	32	00	01	39
	37/1	00	04	00
	37/3	00	00	10
	37/4	00	00	10
	37/5	00	02	59
	37/6	00	02	88
	37/7	00	01	70
	37/8	00	01	07
	37/12	00	11	44
	37/13	00	04	14
	37/14	00	00	10
	37/15	00	08	99
	38/1	00	05	23
	38/2	00	01	30
	38/5	00	07	13
	38/6	00	07	77
	38/8	00	00	10
	38/9	00	07	84
	38/11	00	26	02
	38/12	00	00	50
	38/13	00	01	99
	39/1	00	01	17
	39/2	00	08	29
	39/3	00	00	87
	39/4	00	00	71
	39/6	00	00	15
	39/7	00	01	58
	39/17	00	10	82
	39/18	00	03	40
	39/19	00	03	86
	38/14	00	00	10
	40/3	00	05	26
	40/4	00	02	67
	40/5	00	04	29
	40/6	00	05	43

1	2	3	4	5
7) कमलापुरम (निरत)	40/7	00	00	28
	40/9	00	03	80
	40/12	00	02	17
	40/13	00	01	26
	40/14	00	06	71
	40/15	00	00	36
	40/23	00	01	49
मंडल तेहसिल/ तालुका : मेरियापुडी	जिला : श्रीकाकुलम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) मुक्कुन्टिभट्टा	15	00	52	32
	14/4	00	00	12
	18	00	34	96
	19	00	63	62
	20	00	03	39
	23	00	68	82
	29	00	02	18
	28/2	00	62	35
	28/1	00	04	75
2) मरिपाडु	30/3	00	22	11
	30/2	00	02	28
	30/1	00	29	85
	33/1	00	00	10
	32/14	00	00	94
	32/13	00	03	33
	32/15	00	00	10
	32/12	00	00	47
	32/11	00	03	05
	32/10	00	01	10
	32/8	00	01	31
	32/9पी	00	01	33
	32/7	00	01	82
	32/5पी	00	00	35
	32/4	00	01	50
	32/3	00	03	05
	32/2पी	00	05	73
	32/1	00	00	21
	32/18	00	00	10
	31/1पी	00	04	80
	31/2	00	02	23
	31/3	00	01	72
	24/7	00	00	72
	24/2	00	17	08
	24/4	00	00	67
	24/1पी	00	15	76

1	2	3	4	5
2) मरीपाडु (निरंतर)	25/4	00	07	98
	25/3	00	04	01
	25/2	00	04	94
	25/1	00	12	35
	28/4	00	04	50
	26/6की	00	04	57
	26/5	00	00	10
	26/3	00	04	84
	26/2की	00	02	96
	26/1की	00	05	31
	7/14की	00	07	84
	7/13	00	04	23
	7/12की	00	04	22
	7/10	00	16	20
	7/6	00	00	29
	7/5	00	01	52
	7/4	00	01	47
	8/15	00	01	40
	8/16	00	02	62
	8/9	00	03	69
	8/8की	00	04	00
	8/5	00	04	47
	8/17	00	06	01
	9/8की	00	08	32
	9/9की	00	19	77
	9/10	00	16	41
	9/11की	00	02	96
	9/12	00	00	93
	10/4	00	03	95
	10/2	00	03	91
	10/5	00	03	88
	10/1	00	06	05
	13/3	00	07	89
	13/4की	00	29	56
	13/5की	00	04	77
	12	00	07	41
3) करजाडा	559/1	00	01	74
	559/2	00	03	26
	559/3	00	06	31
	559/4	00	07	02
	559/8	00	00	10
	559/10	00	00	38

	1	2	3	4	5
3) करजाडा (विरंतर)	559/11	00	01	17	
	558/1	00	04	88	
	558/2	00	05	53	
	558/3	00	03	53	
	558/4	00	05	33	
	550/6	00	00	96	
	550/5	00	07	15	
	549/6	00	01	38	
	549/5	00	00	51	
	550/3	00	07	05	
	550/2	00	11	99	
	551	00	11	05	
	536/6	00	03	49	
	536/9	00	04	55	
	536/8	00	07	17	
	536/7	00	00	50	
	528/14	00	00	40	
	528/15	00	07	25	
	528/20	00	00	32	
	528/16	00	03	55	
	528/17	00	05	15	
	528/18	00	00	72	
	524/32	00	04	93	
	524/31	00	03	34	
	524/33	00	00	33	
	524/34	00	03	75	
	524/29	00	02	95	
	524/35	00	01	38	
	524/37	00	01	89	
	524/36	00	04	94	
	524/28	00	02	45	
	524/27	00	04	61	
	524/26	00	04	61	
	524/25	00	03	91	
	524/24	00	00	55	
	524/22	00	10	30	
	520/2	00	04	48	
	520/4	00	05	12	
	520/3	00	06	92	
	520/1	00	03	51	
	389/8	00	12	97	
	389/16	00	00	89	

1	2	3	4	5
3) करजाडा (निरंतर)	389/15	00	01	49
	389/14	00	00	92
	389/9	00	09	41
	389/13	00	01	25
	389/12	00	01	98
	389/11	00	01	65
	389/10	00	02	04
	388	00	05	86
	387/2	00	06	71
	387/3	00	08	42
	387/1	00	00	15
	386/8	00	06	98
	386/7	00	04	16
	386/1	00	07	26
	395/2	00	00	35
	395/1	00	04	49
	399/1	00	08	87
	399/2	00	02	78
	398/2	00	00	32
	398/3	00	09	03
	398/4	00	02	90
	398/5	00	03	49
	400/4	00	11	28
	400/3	00	01	29
	400/2	00	00	84
	401/7	00	00	51
	401/8	00	06	12
	401/9	00	02	83
	401/10	00	09	28
	401/15	00	08	10
	401/14	00	00	20
	401/13	00	00	75
	401/12	00	00	98
	401/11	00	03	63
	402/3	00	03	85
	402/2	00	08	94
	404/3	00	06	78
	404/4	00	04	54
	404/5	00	03	27
	406	00	19	02
	408/1	00	07	53
	408/2	00	00	25

	1	2	3	4	5
3)	करजाज (निरतर)	408/3	00	00	10
		407/3	00	07	47
		337/3	00	05	35
		338/32	00	05	82
		338/31	00	04	80
		338/29	00	03	44
		337/1	00	15	38
		338/28	00	01	89
		337/2	00	00	19
		336/3	00	22	46
		336/4	00	02	57
		336/2	00	05	65
		308/3	00	08	03
		308/4	00	01	07
		307/5	00	06	51
		307/7	00	01	19
		307/6	00	06	27
		302/1	00	33	68
		304/5	00	02	23
		302/2	00	09	73
		267/7	00	01	13
		267/6	00	00	98
		267/8	00	03	75
		268/3	00	08	85
		268/2	00	11	38
		268/1	00	06	20
		265/2	00	03	75
		264/1	00	03	77
		269/3	00	02	80
		269/1	00	11	36
		264/2	00	02	31
		263/2	00	20	23
		263/1	00	16	02
		261/8	00	04	42
		261/5	00	00	61
		269/2	00	01	54
		275/3	00	00	10
		275/2	00	01	00
		261/4	00	11	57
		31/5	00	26	51
		31/6	00	14	91
		30/1	00	07	55

1	2	3	4	5
3) करजाडा (निरंतर)	30/2	00	00	99
	29/2	00	13	15
	36/1	00	15	23
	36/2	00	07	39
	36/3	00	09	61
	27/1	00	08	57
	26/2	00	02	71
	26/1	00	01	46
	25/1	00	19	21
	37/2	00	11	34
	24/3	00	03	01
	24/1	00	15	75
	24/2	00	05	53
	21/11	00	23	31
	21/6	00	08	08
	21/7	00	00	10
	21/5	00	00	44
	19/28	00	14	82
	19/26	00	11	26
	19/22	00	00	95
	19/25	00	10	94
	19/24	00	12	50
	19/14	00	23	81
	19/15	00	30	40
	19/13	00	06	99
	19/12	00	19	11
	19/10	00	06	00
	19/11	00	04	33
	19/7	00	07	62
	19/6	00	22	83
	1/20	00	08	73
	1/19	00	01	39
	1/11	00	05	43
	1/10	00	10	97
	1/9	00	02	05
	1/8	00	02	76
	1/7	00	03	55
	1/6	00	06	48
	1/5	00	06	67
	1/4	00	19	84
4) गोपिली	176/8	00	01	35
	176/7	00	07	12
	177/2	00	45	14
	177/1	00	01	93
	178/3	00	01	33
	178/2	00	08	30
	173/4	00	02	48
	173/3	00	22	63
	173/2	00	02	62
	174/1	00	17	39
	173/1	00	00	10
	136/15	00	00	88
	136/14	00	06	50

1	2	3	4	5
गोपिजी (निरत)	135/21	00	07	92
	135/19	00	00	10
	135/20	00	03	55
	135/18	00	03	32
	135/17	00	03	67
	135/16	00	02	90
	135/15	00	06	92
	135/10	00	05	28
	135/9	00	02	03
	135/8	00	02	84
	135/7	00	02	14
	135/4	00	01	91
	135/3	00	00	79
	135/2	00	01	18
	134/36	00	17	51
	134/40	00	10	99
	134/41	00	09	88
	134/18	00	15	19
	134/13	00	04	24
	134/20	00	00	49
	134/12	00	04	36
	134/11	00	00	44
	134/10	00	00	72

फा सं. एल.-14014/35/2010-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2011

S. O. 164.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1495 dated 04th June, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 29th October, 2010;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Nandigama		District: Nellore		State: ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No. / Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for Rail			
		Hec	Acre	C-Can	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Jaddiyada	167/6	00	06	69	
	167/7	00	03	75	
	167/8	00	08	09	
	167/9	00	03	05	
	167/10	00	08	34	
	167/11	00	05	93	
	167/12	00	05	60	
	167/13	00	09	36	
	166/10	00	04	40	
	166/11	00	07	08	
	166/13B	00	14	61	
	166/14	00	06	98	
	166/15	00	01	84	
	166/17	00	21	89	
	165/1	00	04	79	
	165/6	00	01	29	
	165/7	00	00	64	
	142	00	11	82	
	145/1	00	02	03	
	145/2	00	04	51	
	145/3	00	05	35	
	145/4	00	02	89	
	145/8	00	08	23	
	146	00	25	75	
	149/1	00	08	82	
	149/2	00	02	69	
	149/4	00	04	64	
	149/5	00	06	80	
	149/6	00	05	38	
	149/9	00	06	90	
	149/10	00	07	40	
	150/1A	00	05	02	
	150/1B	00	06	41	
	150/3	00	27	17	
	152/1	00	00	15	
	152/5	00	15	31	
	152/6	00	00	10	

	1	2	3	4	5
1) Jaddiyada (Contd)	152/8	00	10	84	
	153 *	00	11	27	
	154	00	00	70	
	131/7	00	01	12	
	128/3	00	22	96	
	128/7	00	11	84	
	127/1	00	14	41	
	127/2	00	17	91	
2) Kasimji Kasipuram	13/1	00	14	43	
	13/2	00	12	30	
	12/11	00	01	60	
	12/12	00	00	10	
	12/5B	00	01	07	
	12/2	00	02	30	
	12/3	00	01	40	
	12/4	00	00	96	
	11/11B	00	07	36	
	11/11A	00	05	07	
	11/7	00	01	17	
	11/8	00	08	00	
	11/10	00	06	71	
	11/3	00	14	17	
	11/2B	00	04	85	
	11/2C	00	02	85	
	11/2A	00	01	95	
	8	00	07	42	
	20/3	00	00	10	
	20/2	00	01	62	
	20/1A	00	03	69	
	20/1B	00	03	99	
	21/6B	00	03	45	
	21/6A	00	02	53	
	21/5A	00	08	54	
	21/5B	00	02	85	
	21/7	00	01	14	
	21/8	00	04	30	
	21/9	00	01	23	
	21/3	00	09	01	
	21/1B	00	06	25	
	23/11	00	04	32	
	23/9	00	03	49	
	23/10	00	02	53	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kasimji Kasipuram (Contd)	23/3	00	01	64
	23/4	00	02	09
	23/5	00	05	13
	23/2	00	10	96
	23/1	00	04	72
	24/4	00	08	90
	24/3	00	08	85
	24/2	00	13	72
	24/7	00	08	47
	24/1	00	02	25
	24/8	00	01	60
	26/10	00	23	17
	26/3	00	06	13
	26/9	00	12	14
	26/4	00	02	54
	26/8	00	06	54
	26/7	00	02	42
	26/6	00	02	62
	26/5	00	00	10
	29/5	00	18	90
	29/1	00	03	37
	29/2	00	09	32
	29/3	00	08	29

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Palasa	District: Srikulam	State: ANDHRA PRADESH
1) Tekkalipatnam	56/8	00 18 63
	56/7	00 00 10
	56/9	00 05 21
	56/11	00 08 89
	55/2	00 53 61
	54/8A	00 04 63
	54/9	00 01 35
	54/8B	00 02 34
	54/10	00 10 55
	54/5	00 16 89
	54/3B	00 17 30
	64/6	00 05 06
	64/5A	00 01 46
	64/4A	00 01 22
	64/5B	00 03 16
	64/4B	00 03 43
	64/3	00 04 37
	64/2	00 08 91
	63/10	00 07 80

	2	3	4	5
1) Tellicherry (Contd.)	63/9	00	02	18
	63/8	00	03	91
	63/7	00	06	08
	63/6	00	14	77
	63/5	00	04	81
	63/4C	00	01	43
	63/4B	00	00	37
	63/4A	00	00	10
	63/3	00	05	13
	63/2	00	05	07
	63/1	00	07	80
	62/9A	00	00	64
	62/4	00	01	63
	62/3A	00	00	38
	70	00	04	26
	71/1A	00	03	12
	71/1B	00	06	31
	71/2A	00	03	53
2) Gopivallabhapuram	60/10	00	00	27
	60/11	00	01	55
	56/1	00	26	49
	56/6	00	00	30
	58/5	00	00	10
	58/10	00	03	39
	58/11	00	02	62
	58/12	00	01	87
	58/13	00	00	10
	58/14	00	00	85
	58/15	00	03	76
	58/16	00	03	27
	58/17	00	27	53
	71/2	00	02	14
	71/3A	00	02	69
	71/3B	00	00	17
	71/5	00	04	52
	71/6	00	02	87
	71/8	00	00	63
	71/9A	00	03	55
	71/9B	00	01	52
	71/10	00	12	06
	71/11A	00	04	14
	71/12	00	00	16

1	2	3	4	5
2) Gopivallabhapuram (Contd)	71/13	00	01	07
	71/14	00	03	54
	71/15	00	03	47
	70/1	00	02	09
	70/2	00	00	43
	70/3	00	00	24
	70/4	00	00	11
	70/5	00	00	10
	70/6	00	00	10
	70/9	00	00	96
	70/10	00	09	16
	70/11	00	02	67
	70/12	00	01	11
	70/13	00	02	84
	70/14	00	02	30
	70/15	00	05	73
	70/16	00	00	62
	70/17	00	00	51
	70/21	00	03	74
	70/22	00	03	30
	74/1A	00	04	03
3) Rentikota	508/1B	00	18	73
	508/6	00	02	82
	506	00	09	79
	505/1	00	08	54
	460/6	00	08	37
	460/7	00	06	59
	460/8	00	05	64
	460/9	00	01	75
	460/10	00	00	10
	459/1	00	06	71
	459/3A	00	19	96
	459/3B	00	08	69
	456/1	00	55	18
	456/2	00	17	61
	455	00	00	10
4) Ramkrishnapuram	545/9A	00	02	33
	545/9B	00	02	69
	545/10	00	00	53
	545/11	00	03	70
	545/13	00	05	38
	546/1	00	02	46

1	2	3	4	5
4) Ramkrishnapuram (Contd.)	546/5	00	02	75
	546/6	00	05	62
	546/7	00	02	68
	544	00	01	62
	543	00	01	19
	538/1A	00	02	67
	538/1B	00	02	56
	538/1/C	00	04	20
	538/2	00	07	22
	538/3	00	01	86
	538/4	00	02	07
	538/10A	00	00	71
	538/11A	00	09	72
	538/11B	00	09	83
	538/12	00	01	45
	539/2	00	03	05
	539/4C	00	01	31
	539/5	00	01	86
	539/6	00	07	65
	539/7	00	12	27
	539/8	00	03	60
	539/9	00	00	16
	539/10C	00	00	10
	533/28	00	00	21
	532/1	00	05	17
	532/2A	00	00	30
	532/2B	00	01	75
	532/3A	00	00	30
	532/3B	00	02	12
	532/4	00	02	95
	532/5	00	00	86
	532/6	00	00	46
	532/7	00	03	88
	532/8	00	03	58
	532/9	00	00	33
	532/10	00	00	26
	532/11	00	03	92
	532/12A	00	03	09
	532/12B	00	02	01
	532/13	00	03	85
	532/14	00	02	02
	532/15	00	02	47

1	2	3	4	5
4) Ramkrishnapuram (Contd)	532/16	00	08	44
	532/17	00	02	17
	532/18A	00	00	10
	532/19A	00	00	57
	527/1D	00	01	40
	527/1E	00	08	39
	527/3A	00	01	66
	527/3B	00	01	88
	527/4	00	06	83
	527/13	00	00	10
	527/14	00	06	44
	527/15	00	04	54
	527/18A	00	00	10
	527/18B	00	01	17
	527/19	00	03	79
	527/20	00	01	06
	527/23A	00	00	60
	527/23B	00	01	00
	528/1	00	01	36
	528/2	00	08	02
	528/3	00	01	28
	528/4	00	01	12
	528/5	00	00	38
	528/10A	00	01	59
	528/10B	00	02	43
	528/11	00	02	75
	528/14	00	07	44
	528/16	00	10	33
	518/22	00	00	24
	518/23	00	00	30
	518/24	00	02	04
	518/25	00	02	63
	518/26	00	09	60
5) Kondragada	31	00	07	56
	32/3	00	02	82
	32/10	00	03	69
	32/11	00	09	86
	32/12	00	11	90
	32/13	00	04	87
	32/14	00	06	99
	28/1	00	02	19
	28/2	00	19	33

1	2	3	4	5
5) Koudagudi (Contd)	28/7	00	02	06
	28/8	00	02	34
	28/9	00	05	06
	28/10	00	04	42
	27/1	00	07	68
	27/2	00	03	06
	27/5	00	11	54
	27/6	00	00	10
	27/7	00	00	10
	27/8	00	00	19
	27/9	00	07	04
	27/11	00	02	60
	27/12	00	07	81
	27/13	00	03	93
	27/14	00	00	10
	26/1	00	21	73
	26/2	00	03	66
	26/3	00	01	12
	26/4	00	05	65
	26/5	00	01	57
	26/6	00	10	09
	26/7	00	03	59
	19/13	00	00	10
	19/14	00	15	64
	19/15	00	05	85
	19/17	00	05	38
	18/1	00	01	41
	18/9	00	02	15
	18/10	00	02	49
	18/11	00	03	54
	17/1	00	14	29
	17/2	00	06	38
	17/3	00	00	10
	17/5	00	07	59
	17/7	00	08	08
	16/1	00	07	44
	16/2	00	01	56
	16/3	00	05	04
	16/10	00	04	97
	16/11	00	18	47
	15/1	00	01	78
	15/15	00	12	74

5) Kondragada (Contd)

12/1	00	00	30
12/2	00	05	44
12/3	00	02	71
12/4	00	00	58
12/6	00	20	23
12/7	00	00	42
12/8	00	30	34
10/4	00	05	90
10/6	00	18	16
10/7	00	03	69
10/8	00	10	66
10/9	00	04	89
10/10	00	03	36
11/1	00	00	10
9/13	00	05	87
9/15	00	18	64
6/7	00	07	74
6/12	00	06	14
6/13	00	06	79
6/14	00	05	98
63	00	08	91
64/10	00	06	05
64/11	00	00	96
68	00	98	01

6) Peddalahala

567/4	00	03	80
566/1	00	05	78
566/2A	00	07	25
566/2/B	00	09	99
566/3	00	01	89
566/4	00	00	26
566/5	00	07	49
568/2C	00	10	20
568/2D	00	12	76
568/2G	00	04	78
568/7	00	03	22
568/8	00	01	28
568/9	00	00	89
568/10	00	00	79
568/11	00	00	86
568/13	00	10	92
568/14	00	09	25
569	00	10	26

	2	3	4	5
7) Kamalapur	34/3	00	11	46
	34/4A	00	23	53
	34/5A	00	03	46
	34/5B	00	00	51
	33	00	16	38
	35/1A	00	09	59
	35/1B	00	07	54
	32	00	01	39
	37/1	00	08	00
	37/3	00	00	10
	37/4	00	00	10
	37/5	00	02	59
	37/6	00	02	88
	37/7	00	01	70
	37/8	00	01	07
	37/12	00	11	44
	37/13	00	04	14
	37/14	00	00	10
	37/15	00	08	99
	38/1	00	05	23
	38/2	00	01	30
	38/5	00	07	13
	38/6	00	07	77
	38/8	00	00	10
	38/9	00	07	84
	38/11	00	26	02
	38/12	00	00	50
	38/13	00	01	99
	39/1	00	01	17
	39/2	00	08	29
	39/3	00	00	87
	39/4	00	00	71
	39/6	00	00	15
	39/7	00	01	58
	39/17	00	10	82
	39/18	00	03	40
	39/19	00	03	86
	38/14	00	00	10
	40/3	00	05	26
	40/4	00	02	67
	40/5	00	04	29
	40/6	00	05	43

1					
7) Kamalapuram (Contd)	40/7	00	00	28	
	40/9	00	03	80	
	40/12	00	02	17	
	40/13	00	01	26	
	40/14	00	06	71	
	40/15	00	00	36	
	40/23	00	01	49	

Mandal/Tahsil/Taluk: Mallaputti	District: Tirunelveli			
1) Murikuntibhadra	15	00	52	52
	14/4	00	00	12
	18	00	34	96
	19	00	63	62
	20	00	03	39
	23	00	68	82
	29	00	02	18
	28/2	00	62	35
	28/1	00	04	75
2) Marripadu	30/3	00	22	11
	30/2	00	02	28
	30/1	00	29	85
	33/1	00	00	10
	32/14	00	00	94
	32/13	00	03	33
	32/15	00	00	10
	32/12	00	00	47
	32/11	00	03	05
	32/10	00	01	10
	32/8	00	01	31
	32/9P	00	01	33
	32/7	00	01	82
	32/5P	00	00	35
	32/4	00	01	50
	32/3	00	03	05
	32/2P	00	05	73
	32/1	00	00	21
	32/18	00	00	10
	31/1P	00	04	30
	31/2	00	02	23
	31/3	00	01	72
	24/7	00	00	72
	24/2	00	17	08
	24/4	00	00	67
	24/1P	00	13	75

	1	2	3	4	5
2	Marripada (Contd.)	25/4	00	07	98
		25/3	00	04	01
		25/2	00	04	94
		25/1	00	12	35
		26/4	00	04	50
		26/6P	00	04	57
		26/5	00	00	10
		26/3	00	04	84
		26/2P	00	02	96
		26/1P	00	05	31
		7/14P	00	07	84
		7/13	00	04	23
		7/12P	00	04	22
		7/10	00	16	20
		7/6	00	00	29
		7/5	00	01	52
		7/4	00	01	47
		8/15	00	01	40
		8/16	00	02	62
		8/9	00	03	69
		8/8P	00	04	00
		8/5	00	04	47
		8/17	00	06	01
		9/8P	00	08	32
		9/9P	00	19	77
		9/10	00	16	41
		9/11P	00	02	96
		9/12	00	00	93
		10/4	00	03	95
		10/2	00	03	91
		10/5	00	03	88
		10/1	00	06	05
		13/3	00	07	89
		13/4P	00	29	56
		13/5P	00	04	77
		12	00	07	41
3	Karajada	559/1	00	01	74
		559/2	00	03	26
		559/3	00	06	31
		559/4	00	07	02
		559/8	00	00	10
		559/10	00	00	38

1	2	3	4	5
3) Karajada (Contd)	559/11	00	01	17
	558/1	00	04	88
	558/2	00	05	53
	558/3	00	03	53
	558/4	00	05	33
	550/6	00	00	96
	550/5	00	07	15
	549/6	00	01	38
	549/5	00	00	51
	550/3	00	07	05
	550/2	00	11	99
	551	00	11	05
	536/6	00	03	49
	536/9	00	04	55
	536/8	00	07	17
	536/7	00	00	50
	528/14	00	00	40
	528/15	00	07	25
	528/20	00	00	32
	528/16	00	03	55
	528/17	00	05	15
	528/18	00	00	72
	524/32	00	04	93
	524/31	00	03	34
	524/33	00	00	33
	524/34	00	03	75
	524/29	00	02	95
	524/35	00	01	38
	524/37	00	01	89
	524/36	00	04	94
	524/28	00	02	45
	524/27	00	04	61
	524/26	00	04	61
	524/25	00	05	91
	524/24	00	00	55
	524/22	00	10	30
	520/2	00	04	48
	520/4	00	05	12
	520/3	00	06	92
	520/1	00	03	51
	389/8	00	12	97
	389/16	00	00	89

1	2	3	4	5
3) Karajala (Gopali)	389/15	00	01	49
	389/14	00	00	92
	389/9	00	09	41
	389/13	00	01	25
	389/12	00	01	98
	389/11	00	01	65
	389/10	00	02	04
	388	00	05	86
	387/2	00	06	71
	387/3	00	08	42
	387/1	00	00	15
	386/8	00	06	98
	386/7	00	04	16
	386/1	00	07	26
	395/2	00	00	35
	395/1	00	04	49
	399/1	00	08	87
	399/2	00	02	78
	398/2	00	00	32
	398/3	00	09	03
	398/4	00	02	90
	398/5	00	03	49
	400/4	00	11	28
	400/3	00	11	29
	400/2	00	00	84
	401/7	00	00	51
	401/8	00	06	12
	401/9	00	02	83
	401/10	00	09	28
	401/15	00	00	10
	401/14	00	00	20
	401/13	00	00	75
	401/12	00	00	98
	401/11	00	03	63
	402/3	00	03	85
	402/2	00	08	94
	404/3	00	06	78
	404/4	00	04	54
	404/5	00	03	27
	406	00	19	02
	408/1	00	07	53
	408/2	00	00	25

1	2	3	4	5
3) Karajada (Contd)	408/3	00	06	18
	407/3	00	07	47
	337/3	00	05	35
	338/32	00	05	82
	338/31	00	04	80
	338/29	00	03	44
	337/1	00	15	38
	338/28	00	01	89
	337/2	00	00	19
	336/3	00	22	46
	336/4	00	02	57
	336/2	00	05	65
	308/3	00	08	03
	308/4	00	01	07
	307/5	00	06	51
	307/7	00	01	19
	307/6	00	06	27
	302/1	00	33	68
	304/5	00	02	23
	302/2	00	09	73
	267/7	00	01	13
	267/6	00	00	98
	267/8	00	03	75
	268/3	00	08	85
	268/2	00	11	38
	268/1	00	06	20
	265/2	00	03	75
	264/1	00	03	77
	269/3	00	02	80
	269/1	00	11	36
	264/2	00	02	31
	263/2	00	20	23
	263/1	00	16	02
	261/8	00	04	42
	261/5	00	00	61
	269/2	00	01	54
	275/3	00	00	10
	275/2	00	01	00
	261/4	00	11	57
	31/5	00	26	51
	31/6	00	14	91
	30/1	00	07	55

	1	2	3	4	5
3	Karajada (Contd)	30/2	00	00	99
		29/2	00	13	15
		36/1	00	15	23
		36/2	00	07	39
		36/3	00	09	61
		27/1	00	08	57
		26/2	00	02	71
		26/1	00	01	46
		25/1	00	19	21
		37/2	00	11	34
		24/3	00	03	01
		24/1	00	15	75
		24/2	00	05	53
		21/11	00	23	31
		21/6	00	08	08
		21/7	00	00	10
		21/5	00	00	44
		19/28	00	14	82
		19/26	00	11	26
		19/22	00	00	95
		19/25	00	10	94
		19/24	00	12	50
		19/14	00	23	81
		19/15	00	30	40
		19/13	00	06	99
		19/12	00	19	11
		19/10	00	06	00
		19/11	00	04	33
		19/7	00	07	62
		19/6	00	22	83
		1/20	00	08	73
		1/19	00	01	39
		1/11	00	05	43
		1/10	00	10	97
		1/9	00	02	95
		1/8	00	02	76
		1/7	00	03	55
		1/6	00	06	48
		1/5	00	06	67
		1/4	00	19	84
4	Goppili	176/8	00	01	55
		176/7	00	07	12
		177/2	00	45	14
		177/1	00	01	93
		178/3	00	01	33
		178/2	00	08	30
		173/4	00	02	48
		173/3	00	22	63
		173/2	00	02	62
		174/1	00	17	39
		173/1	00	00	10
		136/15	00	00	88
		136/14	00	06	50
		136/13	00	13	30
		135/21	00	07	92

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : टंगी चौडवार		जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गौस का नाम	सर्वे सं./ सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) करंजी	1456	00	05	67	
	1457	00	21	83	
	1476	00	12	54	
	1475	00	22	26	
	1474	00	02	96	
	1473	00	03	67	
	1472	00	24	96	
	1471	00	06	51	
	1469	00	14	21	
	1470	00	04	30	
	1499	00	13	57	
	1503	00	06	55	
	1546	00	08	38	
	1504	00	04	21	
	1542	00	06	54	
	1505	00	08	84	
	1541	00	02	70	
	1539	00	06	51	
	1538	00	05	56	
	1540	00	00	30	
	1537	00	06	90	
	1536	00	18	73	
	1535	00	01	40	
	1560	00	04	19	
	1558	00	09	18	
	1559	00	04	77	
	1577	00	21	21	
	1578	00	20	90	
	1571	00	33	62	
	1574	00	00	48	
	2205	00	02	23	
	2206	00	00	99	
	1589	00	02	86	
	1590	00	10	68	
	1592	00	04	55	
	1586	00	00	48	
	1585	00	02	08	

1	2	3	4	5
1) करंजी (निरंतर)	1594	00	12	07
	1595	00	02	57
	1596	00	00	20
	1584	00	04	94
	1583	00	00	42
	380	00	09	36
	1597	00	04	73
	379	00	12	56
	385	00	12	05
	384	00	09	03
	388	00	09	84
	386	00	00	30
	387	00	04	53
	389	00	06	99
	390	00	08	61
	375	00	84	49
	397	00	01	95
	417	00	00	99
	416	00	00	10
	418	00	14	68
	421	00	01	44
	420	00	08	68
	422	00	06	82
	426	00	00	10
	361	00	01	82
	360	00	01	86
	359	00	03	55
	269	00	03	09
	270	00	06	21
	268	00	00	10
	263	00	44	07
	262	00	06	38
	1970	00	05	70
	392	00	00	10
	294	00	01	77
	296	00	00	30
	295	00	11	76
	297	00	15	51
	1876	00	02	89
	298	00	00	60
	1877	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) जल (मीटर)	300	00	12	70
	299	00	00	94
	301	00	00	26
	2011	00	08	42
	167	00	08	11
	305	00	00	10
	160	00	08	90
	154	00	00	11
	159	00	00	97
	161	00	05	37
	158	00	02	56
	162	00	03	86
	163	00	04	15
	157	00	02	40
	156	00	00	15
	151	00	04	85
	1904	00	01	32
	1956	00	08	38
	152	00	00	45
	1910	00	08	20
	150	00	00	45
	148	00	13	72
	147	00	08	91
	1955	00	01	10
	146	00	24	12
	149	00	00	10
	145	00	04	56
	126	00	01	89
	125	00	01	56
	129	00	00	10
	128	00	01	13
	127	00	08	13

मंडल/राज्य	जिला इकाई	राज्य इकाई
2) जल (मीटर)	328	00 00 32
	329	00 14 98
	330	00 05 71
	331	00 06 70
	332	00 02 67
	335	00 02 42
	336	00 04 69
	338	00 11 86
	339	00 05 57

1	2	3	4	5
1) ग्रहणन काल (निरंतर)	340	00	06	63
	342	00	05	93
	343	00	15	26
	319	00	18	77
	316	00	06	35
	309	00	15	07
	308	00	11	46
	301	00	00	11
	295	00	06	02
	294	00	00	29
	293	00	01	82
	289	00	06	65
	283	00	19	56
	281	00	02	31
	279	00	07	84
	280	00	05	45
	277	00	00	10
	268	00	34	88
	265	00	21	48
	262	00	16	27
	916	00	02	14
	422	00	14	93
	873	00	00	49
	874	00	10	73
	424	00	01	55
	876	00	04	69
	425	00	11	13
	सर्वे सं 425 और 426 के बीच में	00	05	34
	426	00	00	88
	430	00	02	90
	427	00	13	68
	429	00	03	13
	428	00	05	51
	478	00	06	58
	476	00	03	31
	477	00	23	43
	908	00	02	46
	852	00	00	79
	474	00	01	78
	953	00	07	74
	482	00	06	37

1	2	3	4	5
1) प्रहमपा वस्त्र (निरंतर)	483	00	10	05
	484	00	12	14
	468	00	18	05
	488	00	04	14
	481	00	15	76
	494	00	17	84
	416	00	34	09
	228	00	42	54
	775	00	16	66
	900	00	09	04
	882	00	04	64
	693	00	08	66
	692	00	11	88
	690	00	28	53
	932	00	05	23
	689	00	05	95
	991	00	00	31
2) विमानपुर	219	00	01	24
	220	00	08	49
	221	00	18	53
	194	00	45	45
	217	00	06	23
	216	00	00	10
	218	00	12	09
	186	00	00	85
	187	00	00	10
3) सनकावली	3	00	00	11
	2	00	05	09
	1	00	05	85
4) बानपुर	567	00	00	65
	168	00	33	15
	532	00	02	25
	170	00	11	98
	171	00	26	86
	211	00	48	84
	190	00	00	10
	200	00	02	50
	554	00	00	35
	483	00	05	64
	498	00	03	40
	497	00	11	85

1	2	3	4	5
4) बामनपुर (निरंतर)	516	00	07	26
	496	00	24	94
	495	00	10	94
	494	00	10	06
	493	00	09	44
	492	00	12	16
	347	00	53	96
	463	00	19	42
	69	00	01	93
	478	00	06	75
	477	00	08	94
	65	00	00	11
	476	00	05	08
	64	00	02	29
	56	00	04	02
	55	00	01	97
	54	00	02	54
	53	00	02	25
	52	00	07	45
	51	00	04	88
	348	00	89	45
	21	00	21	65
	20	00	11	65
	472	00	00	66
	19	00	06	98
	17	00	04	21
	473	00	09	78
	18	00	27	18
	6	00	26	05
	470	00	00	96

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :धर्मशाला	जिला :जाजपुर	राज्य :ओडिशा	
1) दारकुंडी	1517	00	05 42
	1476	00	06 62
	1475	00	09 17
	1402	00	01 70
	1403	00	05 39
	1404	00	08 66
	1405	00	00 30
	1401	00	03 31
	1427	00	03 62
	1446	00	00 63
	1358	00	00 85

1	2	3	4	5
1) बरबुडी (मिलर)	1357	00	08	04
	1448	00	00	82
	1356	00	01	24
	1360	00	02	04
	1355	00	03	66
	1361	00	05	21
	1354	00	03	90
	1353	00	02	67
	1352	00	00	10
	1362	00	01	07
	1363	00	04	15
	1350	00	03	80
	1335	00	00	68
	1337	00	01	55
	1347	00	07	37
	1348	00	04	02
	1346	00	08	56
	1340	00	01	56
	1345	00	02	48
	1344	00	01	67
	1343	00	01	79
	1342	00	01	12
	1341	00	01	56
	741	00	00	87
	740	00	14	05
	739	00	01	17
	1436	00	00	03
	738	00	07	22
	728	00	13	00
	737	00	02	77
	729	00	02	45
	726	00	04	05
	1456	00	01	90
	627	00	04	85
	715	00	18	24
2) गुरुर	500	00	00	13
	126	00	00	54
	125	00	00	96
	108	00	00	80
	107	00	00	53
	106	00	02	80

1	2	3	4	5
2) मथुरापुर (निर्वाह)	552	00	01	07
	102	00	00	11
	109	00	00	10
	498	00	00	14
	580	00	00	64
	105	00	00	99
	551	00	00	76
	103	00	01	07
	101	00	00	10
	104	00	00	95
	114	00	00	10
	100	00	01	00
	536	00	00	92
	115	00	03	70
	99	00	12	06
	93	00	03	30
	98	00	04	21
	97	00	03	23
	560	00	00	28
	96	00	05	10

मंडल/ तहसील/ तालुका इकोराय	जिला झांझपुर	राज्य राजपत्र
1) जुआमटवा	2911	00 00 65
	2910	00 04 64
	2909	00 01 42
	2908	00 06 66
	1890	00 10 63
	1891	00 00 10
	1898	00 07 05
	1897	00 08 85
	1899	00 04 13
	1900	00 00 65
	1922	00 01 04
	1920	00 06 40
	1896	00 02 17
	1925	00 03 40
	1924	00 06 26
	1962	00 08 72
	1961	00 01 22
	1964	00 09 54
	1965	00 09 04
	1966	00 01 01
	1968	00 06 24

1	2	3	4	5
1) जलपान (मिटर)	1985	00	00	88
	1967	00	04	12
	1984	00	05	13
	1971	00	02	32
	3632	00	09	65
	1981	00	09	50
	1983	00	00	52
	1982	00	00	65
	1980	00	02	03
	1979	00	16	90
	2013	00	00	13
	2014	00	05	38
	2015	00	04	51
	2046	00	01	81
	2047	00	02	27
	2016	00	00	17
	2045	00	14	28
	2044	00	10	66
	2043	00	04	31
	2051	00	08	65
	2042	00	09	40
	2039	00	04	04
	2040	00	04	11
	1526	00	01	92
	1527	00	08	21
	1529	00	00	10
	1528	00	03	14
	1531	00	02	10
	1530	00	00	10
	1532	00	04	09
	1533	00	01	14
	1518	00	18	43
	1451	00	06	57
	1450	00	06	92
	1452	00	03	54
	1454	00	07	26
	1448	00	07	20
	1457	00	08	78
	1376	00	03	92
	1375	00	04	80
	1374	00	05	60

1	2	3	4	5
1) कुआपट्टा (मिरात)	1373	00	00	45
	1371	00	02	54
	1348	00	11	05
	1368	00	00	46
	1349	00	00	28
	1363	00	04	92
	1364	00	04	52
	1362	00	02	84
	1353	00	02	00
	1361	00	02	63
	1364	00	07	84
	517	00	00	26
	1355	00	03	90
	1356	00	00	73
	516	00	07	75
	515	00	00	10
	505	00	04	77
	506	00	08	12
	507	00	01	26
	508	00	05	77
	509	00	02	31
	3633	00	00	20
	500	00	04	65
	499	00	01	48
	5632	00	05	65
	510	00	20	52
	5646	00	00	78
	565	00	05	09
	566	00	05	28
	567	00	00	84
	568	00	01	80
	575	00	00	67
	572	00	03	77
	574	00	00	10
	569	00	00	12
	571	00	03	74
	570	00	00	48
	573	00	02	39
	598	00	06	21
	593	00	01	73
	597	00	06	97

1	2	3	4	5
1) जुआपटना (निरत)	595	00	00	68
	599	00	00	30
	596	00	06	92
	594	00	00	19
	588	00	04	74
	616	00	00	72
	617	00	06	00
	618	00	02	58
	619	00	00	61
	620	00	08	30
	621	00	00	15
	221	00	03	45
	223	00	01	02
	220	00	04	11
	222	00	04	95
	248	00	04	46
	229	00	00	44
	280	00	06	00
	246	00	01	15
	282	00	00	25
	281	00	02	82
	240	00	09	53
	241	00	02	68
	239	00	09	67
	238	00	03	60
	237	00	01	13
	671	00	34	40
	675	00	01	09
	676	00	01	74
	674	00	00	99
	677	00	10	39
	210	00	02	95
2) नरपदा	1537	00	16	06
	1536	00	02	98
	1535	00	05	53
	सर्वे सं 1535 और 1919 के बीच में	00	00	25
	1919	00	05	20
	1543	00	02	32
	1548	00	00	10
	1547	00	05	04
	1546	00	02	74

1	2	3	4	5
2) नरपक्ष (निरंतर)	1552	00	86	01
	1555	00	04	37
	1554	00	03	23
	1581	00	06	75
	1560	00	06	01
	1568	00	10	81
	1567	00	00	45
	1577	00	06	25
	1578	00	09	38
	1588	00	06	40
	1589	00	09	13
	1606	00	04	71
	1607	00	00	10
	1608	00	00	10
	1488	00	04	60
	1489	00	00	34
	1487	00	10	55
	1464	00	02	60
	1468	00	04	23
	1466	00	01	64
	1467	00	02	67
	1469	00	00	10
	1470	00	01	54
	1243	00	03	81
	1457	00	02	29
	1446	00	13	83
	1445	00	16	45
	1429	00	00	41
	1431	00	20	80
	1430	00	01	20
	1406	00	01	68
	1271	00	00	84
	1404	00	03	19
	1405	00	00	69
	1403	00	01	88
	1272	00	01	04
	1402	00	02	25
	1390	00	00	15
	1389	00	04	63
	1273	00	04	16
	1388	00	02	49

1	2	3	4	5
2) नरक (निरत)	1274	00	04	36
	1289	00	00	45
	1387	00	03	56
	1386	00	01	81
	1385	00	00	72
	1293	00	02	45
	1298	00	00	71
	1290	00	00	27
	1292	00	01	72
	1294	00	00	96
	1296	00	01	62
	1295	00	01	37
	1291	00	00	99
	1299	00	00	10
	675	00	05	76
	1287	00	08	84
	1286	00	00	84
	676	00	02	89
	712	00	00	58
	677	00	02	66
	678	00	01	81
	679	00	00	10
	711	00	09	95
	718	00	03	63
	710	00	00	22
	719	00	10	20
	724	00	00	10
	723	00	07	46
	721	00	00	10
	726	00	02	08
	729	00	03	05
	741	00	00	85
	740	00	04	41
	739	00	04	67
	738	00	00	16
	742	00	06	33
	753	00	01	58
	752	00	00	10
	754	00	07	21
	755	00	07	32
	758	00	00	15

1	2	3	4	5
2) नरपदा (मिस्तर)	768	00	00	82
	765	00	01	07
	764	00	01	49
	762	00	01	37
	763	00	00	42
	761	00	01	91
	760	00	00	76
	759	00	00	10
	767	00	05	69
	786	00	01	02
	651	00	02	21
	788	00	01	93
	650	00	04	29
	394	00	04	70
	395	00	04	10
	396	00	03	70
	397	00	05	79
	393	00	02	06
	387	00	00	17
	386	00	28	76
	385	00	00	26
	384	00	05	62
	383	00	00	45
	323	00	07	82
	246	00	00	29
	247	00	12	60
	279	00	12	37
	280	00	07	80
	283	00	03	14
	284	00	23	82
	299	00	05	09
	298	00	00	40
	285	00	01	56
	297	00	05	96
	288	00	00	49
	296	00	04	51
	292	00	08	25
	289	00	02	12
	291	00	01	15
	293	00	03	49
	290	00	03	32

1	2	3	4	5
3) नगर नगर	188	00	00	14
	189	00	03	43
	228	00	11	30
	227	00	05	29
	226	00	04	35
	192	00	10	28
	225	00	00	16
	224	00	03	22
	223	00	10	96
	213	00	05	62
	212	00	02	81
	211	00	01	93
	214	00	02	34
	210	00	11	65
	209	00	14	99
	216	00	00	20
	315	00	10	22
	316	00	00	10
	430	00	22	16
	398	00	00	21
	396	00	00	95
	397	00	00	69
	393	00	00	10
	395	00	01	48
	394	00	01	34
	389	00	00	72
	390	00	01	48
	392	00	00	76
	391	00	00	76
	497	00	00	27
	498	00	01	78
	388	00	01	06
	387	00	01	11
	386	00	00	78
	385	00	00	80
	382	00	00	18
	383	00	00	78
	384	00	00	78
	378	00	00	10
	377	00	00	86
	500	00	06	53

3) मोहम्मद जयलपुर (निरंतर)

499	00	00	10
501	00	01	27
543	00	02	04
544	00	00	36
542	00	06	70
540	00	01	08
541	00	03	25
597	00	02	47
536	00	00	59
598	00	05	21
535	00	00	10
599	00	00	98
607	00	06	31
603	00	07	84
617	00	06	02
611	00	12	31
625	00	01	12
727	00	02	49
720	00	05	39
714	00	00	53
713	00	02	67
712	00	00	20
628	00	02	04
710	00	06	58
721	00	11	32
723	00	00	10
724	00	00	62
725	00	01	07
726	00	01	86
731	00	08	99
732	00	01	16
733	00	00	51
734	00	07	44
730	00	02	80
735	00	02	39
736	00	29	01
738	00	07	64
737	00	00	36
666	00	04	12
1083	00	03	88
1085	00	05	40

1	2	3	4	5
4) धनपुर	2472	00	00	25
	2531	00	02	14
	2526	00	23	81
	2525	00	15	09
	2522	00	06	50
	2523	00	03	70
	2515	00	25	48
	2529	00	02	60
	2512	00	03	09
	2511	00	06	56
	2510	00	08	42
	2508	00	06	82
	2507	00	02	52
5) पथरफरा	1	00	01	36
6) ताजपुर	1223	00	05	14
	1224	00	02	68
	1222	00	06	96
	1225	00	01	08
	1221	00	04	88
	1216	00	02	12
	1217	00	07	63
	1218	00	00	89
	1202	00	08	58
	1203	00	04	66
	1204	00	03	98
	1205	00	01	16
	1196	00	01	20
	1195	00	00	10
	1194	00	10	07
	1191	00	11	95
	1192	00	16	24
	1255	00	02	45
	1175	00	16	62
	1177	00	00	13
	1174	00	00	59
	1173	00	02	88
	1172	00	08	41
	1171	00	03	20
	1059	00	00	80
	1060	00	14	30
	1162	00	02	05

1	2	3	4	5
6) ताजपुर (निरंतर)	1061	00	02	72
	1057	00	15	12
	1056	00	00	10
	1038	00	09	19
	1055	00	17	11
	1054	00	01	74
	1053	00	00	21
	1052	00	13	15
	1051	00	05	49
	1085	00	02	56
	1050	00	02	70
	1088	00	00	88
	1087	00	03	42
	1048	00	01	12
	1089	00	10	37
	1090	00	16	32
	1529	00	08	94
	1103	00	15	26
	1104	00	03	24
	1102	00	04	38
	1101	00	02	77
	1112	00	01	14
	958	00	06	44
	572	00	11	16
	570	00	04	65
	568	00	05	86
	569	00	04	98
	584	00	18	98
	562	00	62	66
	491	00	04	05
	396	00	10	94
	395	00	00	28
	397	00	04	45
	406	00	00	81
	1515	00	02	74
	403	00	00	10
	401	00	07	31
	402	00	02	37
	400	00	03	94
	399	00	00	14
	1514	00	01	28

I	2	3	4	5
7) खसगाडिया (निरंतर)	264	00	03	06
	263	00	01	44
	262	00	06	11
	559	00	00	37
	261	00	09	44
	260	00	01	44
	558	00	01	09
	259	00	06	24
	561	00	00	59
	246	00	04	79
	247	00	05	36
	249	00	02	27
	255	00	02	46
	253	00	00	65
	254	00	05	98
	252	00	00	83
8) खोसलपुर	57	00	00	40
	39	00	06	17
	38	00	05	83
	41	00	08	86
	42	00	06	16
	43	00	08	71
	46	00	00	10
	47	00	03	71
	487	00	00	94
	33	00	06	78
	24	00	16	55
	476	00	12	47
	89	00	10	11
	121	00	02	44
	122	00	06	99
	131	00	08	45
	124	00	01	04
	132	00	02	52
	130	00	07	71
	456	00	01	13
	129	00	00	56
	128	00	01	09
	125	00	00	10
	127	00	01	44
	463	00	02	40

1	2	3	4	5
10) राणीगोरा (निरंतर)	852	00	00	10
	844	00	04	04
	840	00	11	92
	839	00	00	40
	755	00	05	28
	675	00	14	36
	676	00	02	19
	672	00	00	10
	677	00	07	50
	671	00	03	22
	670	00	01	34
	669	00	07	90
	668	00	02	01
	666	00	03	73
	660	00	03	11
	663	00	00	87
	665	00	10	08
	664	00	04	14
	652	00	05	29
	691	00	10	11
	692	00	08	13
	651	00	01	67
	650	00	03	45
	649	00	00	37
	597	00	14	71
	595	00	00	45
	594	00	03	88
	2406	00	03	33
	558	00	00	41
	593	00	05	78
	599	00	01	04
	591	00	00	10
	592	00	02	40
	600	00	03	52
	553	00	01	37
	540	00	06	00
	539	00	05	68
	538	00	01	84
	541	00	01	85
	537	00	04	62
	536	00	14	72

10) नमूना (नमूना)	1	2	3	4	5
457			00	02	13
458			00	03	64
2394			00	00	08
535			00	00	10
459			00	05	46
460			00	02	90
461			00	00	31
471			00	01	62
464			00	05	54
462			00	01	65
463			00	00	35
465			00	01	31
466			00	01	29
467			00	00	44
470			00	02	12
468			00	02	13
449			00	01	28
469			00	02	91
448			00	05	44
441			00	01	99
442			00	06	10
443			00	00	10
436			00	04	44
431			00	07	68
432			00	02	93
430			00	03	55
429			00	00	61
433			00	01	45
383			00	00	95
366			00	02	01
370			00	00	40
367			00	01	49
368			00	00	82
365			00	00	57
308			00	08	01
307			00	07	74
306			00	13	01
305			00	00	74
302			00	00	39
303			00	06	58
281			00	06	69

1	2	3	4	5
11) देपडा	211	00	01	98
	165	00	01	81
	207	00	06	98
	208	00	00	10
	206	00	04	09
	167	00	01	42
	168	00	01	11
	169	00	07	36
	202	00	12	83
	201	00	00	81
	175	00	16	15
	200	00	00	10
	193	00	07	17
	177	00	01	63
	189	00	07	05
	188	00	07	51
	178	00	00	12
	187	00	08	28
	186	00	00	72
	385	00	02	31
	184	00	01	53
	319	00	10	55
	383	00	00	57
	382	00	01	47
12) फाँडरी	1149	00	00	92
	1148	00	10	87
	1147	00	03	75
	1146	00	02	91
	1145	00	01	30
	1150	00	00	24
	1151	00	07	93
	1144	00	00	10
	1152	00	22	53
	1156	00	02	98
	1155	00	03	30
	1154	00	02	58
	1153	00	04	79
	1175	00	03	80
	1140	00	02	86
	1176	00	04	19
	1177	00	03	24

1	2	3	4	5
12) भकडरी (निलर)	1178	00	00	16
	1179	00	02	68
	1139	00	03	79
	1138	00	00	22
	1180	00	11	66
	1026	00	02	35
	1024	00	09	53
	1025	00	09	88
	1022	00	03	05
	1030	00	08	18
	1021	00	00	55
	1032	00	00	97
	1031	00	22	48
	1009	00	06	03
	1008	00	02	91
	1007	00	02	45
	970	00	07	65
	979	00	07	06
	978	00	00	10
	981	00	01	10
	980	00	05	79
	976	00	01	43
	975	00	03	61
	982	00	04	13
	983	00	03	97
	984	00	06	58
	986	00	01	64
	985	00	04	50
	989	00	02	47
	883	00	03	95
	990	00	01	29
	882	00	11	95
	881	00	09	87
	880	00	03	55
	339	00	04	28
	877	00	12	49
	340	00	03	07
	876	00	02	24
	380	00	04	25
	381	00	19	01
	383	00	02	39

1	2	3	4	5
12) मकंदरी (निरंतर)	2743	00	18	70
	387	00	00	54
	388	00	10	13
	389	00	03	21
	390	00	06	25
	391	00	06	74
	2260	00	02	28
	992	00	01	93
	394	00	00	83
	393	00	01	98
13) बाघनदा	गाँव सीमा और सर्वे नं 21 के बीच में	01	10	47
	22	00	00	10
	21	00	00	75
	30	00	04	28
	25	00	03	31
	29	00	03	52
	35	00	00	76
	27	00	06	14
	36	00	00	48
14) रंगारंगा	गाँव सीमा और सर्वे नं 649 के बीच में	00	04	28
	649	00	11	01
	664	00	33	72
	1117	00	00	10
	1099	00	03	96
	1098	00	03	96
	1094	00	01	62
	1097	00	04	14
	1100	00	01	82
	1101	00	02	83
	1096	00	00	76
	1095	00	05	17
	1102	00	07	09
	1104	00	11	19
	1209	00	00	10
	1210	00	08	82
	1213	00	08	20
	1211	00	00	99
	1212	00	02	46
	1207	00	31	04
	1979	00	18	49
	2003	00	00	37

1	2	3	4	5
14) रंगना (मिटर)	2004	00	01	14
	2007	00	01	73
	2008	00	06	44
	2006	00	01	76
	2005	00	01	76
	2010	00	07	27
	2015	00	02	86
	2014	00	05	38
	2018	00	07	76
	2031	00	01	99
	2019	00	00	10
	2030	00	06	29
	2029	00	07	10
	2028	00	06	65
	2385	00	05	61
	2022	00	00	30
	2027	00	10	46
	2026	00	00	92
	2100	00	08	05
	2103	00	02	69
	2104	00	02	52
	2102	00	04	31
	2105	00	02	15
	2106	00	01	26
	2249	00	07	10
	2250	00	00	10
	2248	00	06	59
	2114	00	23	43
	2115	00	00	27
	2124	00	00	94
	2125	00	03	09
	2130	00	06	78
	2131	00	04	18
	2133	00	01	52
	2132	00	06	03
	2136	00	05	85
	2139	00	06	77
	2154	00	03	45
	2138	00	12	24
	2137	00	00	01
	2155	00	08	70

	1	2	3	4	5
14) रंगसंग (विराट)	2156		00	00	87
	2157		00	07	08
	2201		00	06	87
	2200		00	00	85
	2198		00	09	78
15) श्रीकरपुर	127		00	00	85
	128		00	14	78
	129		00	00	40
	121		00	02	40
	120		00	04	76
	119		00	07	32
	118		00	08	81

जॉर्नल पर-14014/113/2010-जी.डी.]

जे. के. गुर्गल, सचिव, अधिपति

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2011

S. O. 165.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Kakinada - Basudehpur - Howrah pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited,

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri Bhaskar Tripathy, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, 1st Floor, Fortune Tower, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar - 751023, Orissa State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tahsil/Taluk: Tangi-Choudwar		District: Cuttack		State: Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Karanji	1456	00	05	67	
	1457	00	21	83	
	1476	00	12	54	
	1475	00	22	26	
	1474	00	02	96	
	1473	00	03	67	
	1472	00	24	96	
	1471	00	06	51	
	1469	00	14	21	
	1470	00	04	30	
	1499	00	13	57	
	1503	00	06	55	
	1546	00	08	38	
	1504	00	04	21	
	1542	00	06	54	
	1505	00	08	84	
	1541	00	02	70	
	1539	00	06	51	
	1538	00	05	56	
	1540	00	00	30	
	1537	00	06	90	
	1536	00	18	73	
	1535	00	01	40	
	1560	00	04	19	
	1538	00	09	18	
	1559	00	04	77	
	1577	00	21	21	
	1578	00	20	90	
	1571	00	33	62	
	1574	00	00	48	
	2205	00	02	23	
	2206	00	00	99	
	1589	00	02	86	
	1590	00	10	68	
	1592	00	04	55	
	1586	00	00	48	
	1585	00	02	08	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Karaiji (Contd)	1594	00	12	07
	1595	00	02	57
	1596	00	00	28
	1584	00	04	94
	1583	00	00	42
	380	00	09	36
	1597	00	04	73
	379	00	12	56
	385	00	12	05
	384	00	09	03
	388	00	09	84
	386	00	00	30
	387	00	04	53
	389	00	06	99
	390	00	06	61
	375	00	04	49
	397	00	01	93
	417	00	00	99
	416	00	00	10
	418	00	14	68
	421	00	01	44
	420	00	00	88
	422	00	06	82
	426	00	00	10
	361	00	01	82
	360	00	01	86
	359	00	03	55
	269	00	03	09
	270	00	06	21
	268	00	00	10
	263	00	44	07
	262	00	00	38
	1970	00	05	70
	392	00	00	10
	294	00	01	77
	296	00	00	30
	295	00	11	76
	297	00	15	51
	1876	00	02	89
	298	00	00	60
	1877	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Karanj (Conad)	300	00	12	70
	299	00	00	94
	301	00	00	26
	2011	00	08	42
	167	00	08	11
	305	00	00	10
	160	00	06	90
	154	00	00	11
	159	00	00	97
	161	00	05	37
	158	00	02	56
	162	00	03	86
	163	00	04	15
	157	00	02	40
	156	00	00	15
	151	00	04	85
	1904	00	01	32
	1956	00	06	38
	152	00	00	45
	1910	00	08	20
	150	00	00	45
	148	00	13	72
	147	00	06	91
	1955	00	01	10
	146	00	24	12
	149	00	00	10
	145	00	04	56
	126	00	01	89
	125	00	01	56
	129	00	00	10
	128	00	01	13
	127	00	08	13

Mandal/Taluk/Taluk: Gopabandha	District: Cuttack	State: Orissa
1) Brahman Bara	328	00 00 32
	329	00 14 98
	330	00 05 71
	331	00 06 70
	332	00 02 67
	335	00 02 42
	336	00 04 69
	338	00 11 86
	339	00 05 57

1	2	3	4	5
1) Brahmana Barta (Contd)	340	00	06	63
	342	00	05	93
	343	00	15	26
	319	00	18	77
	316	00	06	35
	309	00	15	07
	308	00	11	46
	301	00	00	11
	295	00	05	02
	294	00	00	29
	293	00	01	82
	289	00	06	65
	283	00	19	56
	281	00	02	31
	279	00	07	84
	280	00	05	45
	277	00	00	10
	268	00	34	68
	265	00	21	48
	262	00	16	27
	916	00	02	14
	422	00	14	93
	873	00	00	49
	874	00	10	73
	424	00	01	55
	876	00	04	69
	425	00	11	13
	In bet sury no. 425 & 426	00	05	34
	426	00	00	88
	430	00	02	90
	427	00	13	68
	429	00	03	13
	428	00	05	51
	478	00	06	58
	476	00	03	31
	477	00	23	43
	908	00	02	46
	852	00	00	79
	474	00	01	78
	953	00	07	74
	482	00	06	37

1	2	3	4	5
1) Brahmanas Basin (Contd)	483	00	10	05
	484	00	12	14
	468	00	18	05
	488	00	04	14
	481	00	15	76
	494	00	17	84
	416	00	34	09
	228	00	42	54
	775	00	16	66
	900	00	09	04
	882	00	04	64
	693	00	08	66
	692	00	11	88
	690	00	28	53
	932	00	05	23
	689	00	05	95
	991	00	00	31
2) Bishnupur	219	00	01	24
	220	00	08	49
	221	00	18	53
	194	00	45	45
	217	00	06	23
	216	00	00	10
	218	00	12	09
	186	00	00	85
	187	00	00	10
3) Samratkhandi	3	00	00	11
	2	00	05	09
	1	00	05	85
4) Bantaniagar	567	00	00	65
	168	00	33	15
	532	00	02	25
	170	00	11	98
	171	00	26	86
	211	00	48	84
	190	00	00	10
	200	00	02	50
	554	00	00	35
	483	00	05	64
	498	00	03	40
	497	00	11	85

1	2	3	4	5
4) Bamanapur (Contd)-	516	00	07	26
	496	00	24	94
	495	00	10	94
	494	00	10	06
	493	00	09	44
	492	00	12	16
	347	00	53	96
	463	00	19	42
	69	00	01	93
	478	00	06	75
	477	00	08	94
	65	00	08	11
	476	00	05	08
	64	00	02	29
	56	00	04	02
	55	00	01	97
	54	00	02	54
	53	00	02	25
	52	00	07	45
	51	00	04	38
	348	00	09	45
	21	00	21	65
	20	00	11	65
	472	00	00	66
	19	00	06	98
	17	00	04	21
	473	00	09	78
	18	00	27	18
	6	00	26	05
	470	00	00	96

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk/Dharmasala	District: Bilaspur	State: Orissa
1) Darkundi	1517	00 05 42
	1476	00 06 62
	1475	00 09 17
	1402	00 01 70
	1403	00 05 39
	1404	00 08 66
	1405	00 00 30
	1401	00 03 31
	1427	00 03 62
	1446	00 00 63
	1358	00 00 85

1	2	3	4	5
1) Dairies (Contd)	1357	00	08	04
	1448	00	00	82
	1356	00	01	24
	1360	00	02	04
	1355	00	03	66
	1361	00	05	21
	1354	00	03	90
	1353	00	02	67
	1352	00	00	10
	1362	00	01	07
	1363	00	04	15
	1350	00	03	80
	1335	00	00	68
	1337	00	01	55
	1347	00	07	37
	1348	00	04	02
	1346	00	08	56
	1340	00	01	56
	1345	00	02	48
	1344	00	01	67
	1343	00	01	79
	1342	00	01	12
	1341	00	01	56
	741	00	00	87
	740	00	14	05
	739	00	01	17
	1436	00	00	03
	738	00	07	22
	728	00	13	00
	737	00	02	77
	729	00	02	45
	726	00	04	05
	1456	00	01	90
	627	00	04	85
	715	00	18	24
2) Muzrai	500	00	00	13
	126	00	00	54
	125	00	00	96
	108	00	00	80
	107	00	00	53
	106	00	02	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) Masurpur (Contd)	552	00	01	07
	102	00	00	11
	109	00	00	10
	498	00	00	14
	580	00	00	64
	105	00	00	99
	551	00	00	76
	103	00	01	07
	101	00	00	10
	104	00	00	93
	114	00	00	10
	100	00	01	00
	536	00	00	92
	115	00	03	70
	99	00	12	06
	93	00	03	30
	98	00	04	21
	97	00	03	23
	560	00	00	28
	96	00	05	16

Manali/Tahsil/Taluk/Korai	Distric/Jagpur	State/Orissa
1) Nuapada	2911	00 00 63
	2910	00 04 64
	2909	00 01 42
	2908	00 06 66
	1890	00 10 63
	1891	00 00 10
	1898	00 07 05
	1897	00 06 85
	1899	00 04 13
	1900	00 00 65
	1922	00 01 04
	1920	00 06 40
	1896	00 02 17
	1925	00 03 40
	1924	00 06 26
	1962	00 08 72
	1961	00 01 22
	1964	00 09 54
	1965	00 09 04
	1966	00 01 01
	1968	00 06 24

1	2	3	4	5
1) Newspapers (Carried)	1985	00	00	88
	1967	00	04	12
	1984	00	05	13
	1971	00	02	32
	3632	00	09	65
	1981	00	09	50
	1983	00	00	52
	1982	00	00	65
	1980	00	02	03
	1979	00	16	90
	2013	00	00	13
	2014	00	05	38
	2015	00	04	51
	2046	00	01	81
	2047	00	02	27
	2016	00	00	17
	2045	00	14	28
	2044	00	10	66
	2043	00	04	31
	2051	00	08	65
	2042	00	09	40
	2039	00	04	04
	2040	00	04	11
	1526	00	01	92
	1527	00	08	21
	1529	00	00	10
	1528	00	03	14
	1531	00	02	10
	1530	00	00	10
	1532	00	04	09
	1533	00	01	14
	1518	00	18	43
	1451	00	06	57
	1450	00	06	92
	1452	00	03	54
	1454	00	07	26
	1448	00	07	20
	1457	00	08	78
	1376	00	03	92
	1375	00	04	80
	1374	00	05	60

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kungpetana (Contd)	1373	00	00	43
	1371	00	02	54
	1348	00	11	03
	1368	00	00	46
	1349	00	00	26
	1363	00	04	92
	1364	00	04	52
	1362	00	02	94
	1353	00	02	80
	1361	00	02	63
	1354	00	07	94
	517	00	00	26
	1355	00	03	90
	1356	00	00	73
	516	00	07	75
	515	00	00	10
	505	00	04	77
	506	00	08	12
	507	00	01	86
	508	00	05	77
	509	00	02	31
	3633	00	00	20
	500	00	04	63
	499	00	01	49
	5632	00	05	63
	510	00	20	52
	5546	00	00	78
	565	00	05	09
	566	00	05	28
	567	00	00	94
	568	00	01	80
	575	00	00	67
	572	00	03	77
	574	00	00	10
	569	00	00	12
	571	00	03	74
	570	00	00	45
	573	00	02	39
	598	00	06	21
	593	00	01	73
	597	00	06	97

1	2	3	4	5
1) Narsipatna (Contd)	595	00	00	68
	599	00	00	30
	596	00	06	92
	594	00	00	19
	588	00	04	74
	616	00	00	72
	617	00	06	00
	618	00	02	58
	619	00	00	61
	620	00	08	30
	621	00	00	15
	221	00	03	45
	223	00	01	02
	220	00	04	11
	222	00	04	95
	248	00	04	46
	229	00	00	44
	280	00	06	00
	246	00	01	15
	282	00	00	25
	281	00	02	82
	240	00	09	53
	241	00	02	68
	239	00	09	67
	238	00	03	60
	237	00	01	13
	671	00	34	40
	675	00	01	09
	676	00	01	74
	674	00	00	99
	677	00	10	39
	210	00	02	95
2) Narsipatna	1537	00	16	06
	1536	00	02	98
	1535	00	05	53
	In bet sury no. 1535 & 1919	00	00	25
	1919	00	05	20
	1543	00	02	32
	1548	00	00	10
	1547	00	05	04
	1546	00	02	74

1	2	3	4	5
2) Narpatda (Contd)	1552	00	00	01
	1555	00	04	37
	1554	00	03	23
	1561	00	05	75
	1560	00	06	01
	1568	00	10	61
	1567	00	00	45
	1577	00	06	25
	1578	00	09	38
	1588	00	05	48
	1589	00	09	13
	1606	00	04	71
	1607	00	00	10
	1608	00	00	10
	1488	00	04	00
	1489	00	00	34
	1487	00	10	53
	1464	00	02	60
	1468	00	04	23
	1466	00	01	54
	1467	00	02	87
	1469	00	00	40
	1470	00	01	54
	1243	00	03	91
	1457	00	02	29
	1446	00	13	83
	1445	00	16	45
	1429	00	00	41
	1431	00	20	89
	1430	00	01	20
	1406	00	01	66
	1271	00	00	84
	1404	00	03	19
	1405	00	00	99
	1403	00	01	88
	1272	00	01	04
	1402	00	02	25
	1390	00	00	15
	1389	00	04	63
	1273	00	04	16
	1388	00	02	40

1	2	3	4	5
1274		00	04	36
1289		00	00	45
1387		00	03	56
1386		00	01	81
1385		00	00	72
1293		00	02	45
1298		00	00	71
1290		00	00	27
1292		00	01	72
1294		00	00	96
1296		00	01	62
1295		00	01	37
1291		00	00	99
1299		00	00	10
675		00	05	76
1287		00	08	84
1286		00	00	84
676		00	02	89
712		00	00	58
677		00	02	66
678		00	01	81
679		00	00	10
711		00	09	95
718		00	03	63
710		00	00	22
719		00	10	20
724		00	00	10
723		00	07	46
721		00	00	10
726		00	02	08
729		00	03	05
741		00	00	85
740		00	04	41
739		00	04	67
738		00	00	16
742		00	06	33
753		00	01	58
752		00	00	10
754		00	07	21
755		00	07	32
758		00	00	15

1	2	3	4	5
2) Narpada (Contd)	766	00	00	80 82
	765	00	01	07
	764	00	01	09
	762	00	01	37
	763	00	00	42
	761	00	01	91
	760	00	00	76
	759	00	00	10
	767	00	05	69
	786	00	01	02
	651	00	02	21
	788	00	01	93
	650	00	04	29
	394	00	04	70
	395	00	04	10
	396	00	03	70
	397	00	05	79
	393	00	02	08
	387	00	00	17
	386	00	28	76
	385	00	00	26
	384	00	03	62
	383	00	00	45
	323	00	07	82
	246	00	00	29
	247	00	12	80
	279	00	42	37
	280	00	07	80
	283	00	03	14
	284	00	23	82
	290	00	06	85
	298	00	00	46
	285	00	01	26
	297	00	05	96
	288	00	00	49
	296	00	04	61
	292	00	08	85
	289	00	02	12
	291	00	01	15
	293	00	03	49
	290	00	03	32

1	2	3	4	5
3) Midland Junction	188	00	00	14
	189	00	03	43
	228	00	11	30
	227	00	05	29
	226	00	04	35
	192	00	10	28
	225	00	00	16
	224	00	03	22
	223	00	10	96
	213	00	05	62
	212	00	02	81
	211	00	01	93
	214	00	02	34
	210	00	11	65
	209	00	14	99
	216	00	00	20
	315	00	10	22
	316	00	00	10
	430	00	22	16
	398	00	00	21
	396	00	00	95
	397	00	00	69
	393	00	00	10
	395	00	01	48
	394	00	01	34
	389	00	00	72
	390	00	01	48
	392	00	00	76
	391	00	00	76
	497	00	00	27
	498	00	01	78
	388	00	01	06
	387	00	01	11
	386	00	00	78
	385	00	00	80
	382	00	00	18
	383	00	00	78
	384	00	00	78
	378	00	00	10
	377	00	00	86
	500	00	06	53

1	2	3	4	5
3) Mghammad Jamalpur (Contd)	499	00	00	30
	501	00	01	27
	543	00	02	08
	544	00	00	36
	542	00	06	70
	540	00	01	08
	541	00	03	23
	597	00	02	47
	536	00	00	39
	598	00	03	21
	535	00	00	10
	599	00	00	98
	607	00	00	31
	603	00	07	44
	617	00	06	02
	611	00	12	31
	625	00	01	12
	727	00	02	49
	720	00	05	39
	714	00	00	53
	713	00	02	67
	712	00	00	20
	628	00	02	04
	710	00	06	50
	721	00	11	32
	723	00	00	10
	724	00	00	02
	725	00	01	07
	726	00	01	94
	731	00	09	09
	732	00	01	16
	733	00	00	51
	734	00	07	44
	730	00	02	90
	735	00	02	39
	736	00	29	01
	738	00	07	64
	737	00	00	36
	666	00	04	62
	1083	00	03	85
	1085	00	05	40

1	2	3	4	5
4) Daman	2472	00	00	25
	2531	00	02	14
	2526	00	23	81
	2525	00	15	09
	2522	00	06	50
	2523	00	03	70
	2515	00	25	48
	2529	00	02	60
	2512	00	03	09
	2511	00	06	56
	2510	00	08	42
	2508	00	06	82
	2507	00	02	52
5) Pondicherry	1	00	01	36
6) Tanjore	1223	00	05	14
	1224	00	02	68
	1222	00	06	96
	1225	00	01	08
	1221	00	04	88
	1216	00	02	12
	1217	00	07	63
	1218	00	00	89
	1202	00	08	58
	1203	00	04	66
	1204	00	03	98
	1205	00	01	16
	1196	00	01	20
	1195	00	00	10
	1194	00	10	07
	1191	00	11	95
	1192	00	16	24
	1255	00	02	45
	1175	00	16	62
	1177	00	00	13
	1174	00	00	59
	1173	00	02	88
	1172	00	08	41
	1171	00	03	20
	1059	00	00	80
	1060	00	14	30
	1162	00	02	05

1	2	3	4	5
6) Tajpur (Contd)	1061	00	02	72
	1057	00	15	12
	1056	00	00	10
	1038	00	00	19
	1055	00	17	11
	1054	00	01	74
	1053	00	00	21
	1052	00	13	19
	1051	00	05	49
	1085	00	02	58
	1050	00	02	70
	1088	00	00	86
	1087	00	03	42
	1048	00	01	12
	1089	00	10	37
	1090	00	16	32
	4529	00	08	94
	1103	00	15	26
	1104	00	03	24
	1102	00	04	38
	1101	00	02	77
	1112	00	01	14
	958	00	06	44
	572	00	11	18
	570	00	04	65
	568	00	05	86
	569	00	04	98
	584	00	18	98
	562	00	62	66
	491	00	04	05
	396	00	10	94
	395	00	00	28
	397	00	04	45
	406	00	00	81
	1515	00	02	74
	403	00	00	10
	401	00	07	31
	402	00	02	37
	400	00	03	94
	399	00	00	14
	1514	00	01	28

	1	2	3	4	5
6) Talpur (Contd.)	412	00	04	00	
	413	00	03	07	
	416	00	02	60	
	415	00	05	75	
	417	00	00	03	
7) Khasagaria	391	00	01	54	
	383	00	12	65	
	386	00	01	78	
	384	00	02	41	
	388	00	00	20	
	385	00	02	79	
	387	00	03	59	
	389	00	00	10	
	382	00	09	71	
	381	00	01	19	
	380	00	10	43	
	379	00	06	98	
	393	00	04	95	
	377	00	09	53	
	375	00	02	41	
	373	00	00	17	
	376	00	04	86	
	378	00	07	25	
	370	00	03	96	
	369	00	01	84	
	359	00	33	62	
	358	00	23	25	
	348	00	02	15	
	354	00	03	05	
	349	00	27	28	
	350	00	01	01	
	287	00	20	58	
	289	00	08	25	
	275	00	02	72	
	274	00	03	30	
	290	00	00	77	
	273	00	19	25	
	270	00	00	24	
	560	00	05	63	
	293	00	06	71	
	265	00	00	21	

1	2	3	4	5
7) Khasagaria (Comd)	264	00	03	06
	263	00	01	44
	262	00	06	11
	559	00	00	37
	261	00	09	44
	260	00	01	44
	558	00	01	09
	259	00	06	24
	561	00	00	59
	246	00	04	79
	247	00	05	36
	249	00	02	27
	255	00	02	46
	253	00	00	63
	254	00	05	99
	252	00	00	83
8) Khosalpur	57	00	00	40
	39	00	06	17
	38	00	05	83
	41	00	08	86
	42	00	06	16
	43	00	08	71
	46	00	00	10
	47	00	03	71
	487	00	00	94
	33	00	06	78
	24	00	16	55
	476	00	12	47
	89	00	10	11
	121	00	02	44
	122	00	06	99
	131	00	08	45
	124	00	01	04
	132	00	02	22
	130	00	07	71
	456	00	01	13
	129	00	00	56
	128	00	01	09
	125	00	00	10
	127	00	01	44
	463	00	02	40

1	2	3	4	5
8) Khondapour (Central)	135	00	01	17
	137	00	07	27
	219	00	25	81
	216	00	01	36
	217	00	15	15
	214	00	00	10
	218	00	09	29
	313	00	01	64
	312	00	01	27
	311	00	00	10
	473	00	02	15
	315	00	00	10
	314	00	02	25
	317	00	07	78
	319	00	09	78
	316	00	00	35
	309	00	00	10
	320	00	11	66
	321	00	19	57
	465	00	02	59
	325	00	04	39
	326	00	05	69
	332	00	01	72
	344	00	02	64
	420	00	05	41
	345	00	16	94
	348	00	04	68
	347	00	10	04
9) Burdwan	2105	00	08	66
	2103	00	13	39
	2156	00	00	10
	2104	00	17	54
	2071	00	02	21
0) Burdwan	857	00	16	02
	856	00	03	41
	855	00	01	88
	841	00	00	58
	854	00	02	56
	853	00	01	87
	842	00	00	21
	843	00	07	08

1	2	3	4	5
100. Bangalore (Contd)	852	00	00	18
	844	00	04	04
	840	00	11	92
	839	00	00	40
	755	00	05	28
	675	00	14	36
	676	00	02	19
	672	00	00	10
	677	00	07	50
	671	00	03	22
	670	00	01	34
	669	00	07	99
	668	00	02	91
	666	00	03	73
	660	00	03	11
	663	00	00	67
	665	00	10	08
	664	00	04	14
	652	00	05	29
	691	00	10	11
	692	00	08	13
	651	00	01	67
	650	00	03	45
	649	00	00	37
	597	00	14	71
	595	00	00	45
	594	00	03	88
	2406	00	03	33
	558	00	00	41
	593	00	05	78
	599	00	01	04
	591	00	00	10
	592	00	02	40
	600	00	03	52
	553	00	01	37
	540	00	06	00
	539	00	05	66
	538	00	01	84
	541	00	01	85
	537	00	04	62
	536	00	14	72

1	2	3	4	5
457		00	02	13
458		00	03	64
2394		00	00	08
535		00	00	10
459		00	05	46
460		00	02	90
461		00	00	31
471		00	01	62
464		00	05	54
462		00	01	65
463		00	00	35
465		00	01	31
466		00	01	29
467		00	00	44
470		00	02	12
468		00	02	13
449		00	01	28
469		00	02	91
448		00	05	44
441		00	01	99
442		00	06	10
443		00	00	10
436		00	04	44
431		00	07	68
432		00	02	93
430		00	03	55
429		00	00	61
433		00	01	45
383		00	00	95
366		00	02	01
370		00	00	40
367		00	01	49
368		00	00	82
365		00	00	57
308		00	08	01
307		00	07	74
306		00	13	01
305		00	00	74
302		00	00	39
303		00	06	58
281		00	06	69

1	2	3	4	5
11) Depada	211	00	01	98
	165	00	01	81
	207	00	06	98
	208	00	00	10
	206	00	04	09
	167	00	01	43
	168	00	01	11
	169	00	07	36
	202	00	12	83
	201	00	00	81
	175	00	16	15
	200	00	00	10
	193	00	07	17
	177	00	01	63
	189	00	07	05
	188	00	07	51
	178	00	00	12
	187	00	08	28
	186	00	00	72
	385	00	02	31
	184	00	01	53
	319	00	10	35
	383	00	00	57
	382	00	01	47
12) Bhakandaji	1149	00	00	92
	1148	00	10	87
	1147	00	03	75
	1146	00	02	91
	1145	00	01	30
	1150	00	00	24
	1151	00	07	93
	1144	00	00	10
	1152	00	22	53
	1156	00	02	98
	1155	00	03	30
	1154	00	02	58
	1153	00	04	79
	1175	00	03	80
	1140	00	02	86
	1176	00	04	19
	1177	00	03	24

1	2	3	4	5
(2) Bhalandari (Contd.)	1178	00	00	16
	1179	00	02	68
	1139	00	03	79
	1138	00	00	22
	1180	00	11	66
	1026	00	02	35
	1024	00	09	53
	1025	00	09	88
	1022	00	03	05
	1030	00	08	18
	1021	00	00	55
	1032	00	00	97
	1031	00	22	48
	1009	00	06	03
	1008	00	02	91
	1007	00	02	45
	970	00	07	65
	979	00	07	06
	978	00	00	10
	981	00	01	10
	980	00	05	79
	976	00	01	43
	975	00	03	61
	982	00	04	13
	983	00	03	97
	984	00	06	58
	986	00	01	64
	985	00	04	50
	989	00	02	47
	883	00	03	95
	990	00	01	29
	882	00	11	95
	881	00	09	87
	880	00	03	55
	339	00	04	28
	877	00	12	49
	340	00	03	07
	876	00	02	24
	380	00	04	25
	381	00	19	01
	383	00	02	39

1	2	3	4	5
12) Bhakandari (Contd)	2743	00	18	78
	387	00	00	54
	388	00	10	13
	389	00	03	21
	390	00	06	25
	391	00	06	74
	2260	00	02	23
	992	00	01	93
	394	00	00	85
	393	00	01	98
13) Baghanata	In bet VB & Suy no. 21	01	10	47
	22	00	00	10
	21	00	00	75
	30	00	04	28
	28	00	03	31
	29	00	03	52
	35	00	00	76
	27	00	06	14
	36	00	00	48
14) Rangaranga	Nala Bet VB & Suy no. 649	00	04	28
	649	00	11	91
	664	00	33	72
	1117	00	00	10
	1099	00	03	96
	1098	00	03	96
	1094	00	01	62
	1097	00	04	14
	1100	00	01	82
	1101	00	02	83
	1096	00	00	76
	1095	00	05	17
	1102	00	07	09
	1104	00	11	19
	1209	00	00	10
	1210	00	08	82
	1213	00	08	20
	1211	00	00	99
	1212	00	02	46
	1207	00	31	04
	1979	00	18	49
	2003	00	00	37

1	2	3	4	5
(4) Rangiranga (Contd)	2004	00	01	14
	2007	00	01	73
	2008	00	06	44
	2006	00	01	76
	2005	00	01	76
	2010	00	07	27
	2015	00	02	86
	2014	00	05	38
	2018	00	07	76
	2031	00	01	99
	2019	00	00	10
	2030	00	06	29
	2029	00	07	10
	2028	00	06	65
	2385	00	05	61
	2022	00	00	30
	2027	00	10	46
	2026	00	00	92
	2100	00	06	05
	2103	00	02	69
	2104	00	02	52
	2102	00	04	31
	2105	00	02	15
	2106	00	01	26
	2249	00	07	10
	2250	00	00	10
	2248	00	06	59
	2114	00	23	43
	2115	00	00	27
	2124	00	00	94
	2125	00	03	09
	2130	00	06	78
	2131	00	04	18
	2133	00	01	52
	2132	00	06	03
	2136	00	05	85
	2139	00	06	77
	2154	00	03	45
	2138	00	12	24
	2137	00	00	01
	2155	00	08	70

1	2	3	4	5
14) Rangasanga (Contd)	2156	00	00	57
	2157	00	07	08
	2201	00	06	57
	2200	00	00	55
	2198	00	09	78
15) Shrikarpur	127	00	00	85
	128	00	14	76
	129	00	00	10
	121	00	02	85
	120	00	04	76
	119	00	07	32
	118	00	08	01

[F. No. L-14014/113/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 166.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलायन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा - बासुदेवपुर - हावड़ा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिवस के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपायोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री भास्कर त्रिपाठी, सहाय प्राधिकारी, रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, प्रथम मजिल, फोर्चुन टावर, चन्द्रशेखरपुर, मुबनेश्वर - 751023, ओडिशा राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

संख्या/संज्ञिका/सामान्य वर्णनामा	जिला : जाजपुर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू अर्जित करने के लिए प्रत्येक	हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) बंगाली	546	00	15	28
	684	00	24	66
	554	00	16	94
	687	00	12	92
	401	00	25	10
	892	00	00	15
	402	00	06	84
	403	00	13	12
	893	00	07	30
	466	00	16	06
	487	00	00	40
	456/894	00	16	75
	467	00	01	22
	463	00	00	10
	462	00	23	40
	457	00	02	53
	460	00	22	15
	458	00	02	83
	459	00	03	10
	454	00	00	68
	785	00	05	59
	137	00	05	18
	134	00	01	57
	136	00	03	75
	138	00	18	15
	139	00	02	65
	142	00	03	65
	141	00	01	28
	145	00	02	24
	143	00	18	05
	144	00	00	27
	667	00	00	50
	669	00	03	67
	148	00	01	44
	668	00	07	79
	151	00	11	41
	150	00	04	22

1	2	3	4	5
1) दन्तवरी (निरंतर)	152	00	02	30
	153	00	06	19
	83	00	11	90
	154	00	19	52
	155	00	06	30
	80	00	00	71
	71	00	26	38
	885	00	06	47
	72	00	00	10
	646	00	03	77
	70	00	09	75
	647	00	13	17
	64	00	17	39
	63	00	14	76
	645	00	01	58
	639	00	09	94
	896	00	03	10
	644	00	04	59
	638	00	13	95
	सर्व सं 638 और 637 के बीच में	00	02	10
	637	00	00	46
	58	00	02	16
	56	00	06	19
	57	00	05	02
	55	00	00	13
	623	00	01	16
	622	00	00	62
	804	00	08	45
	624	00	06	82
	621	00	08	47
	49	00	08	32
	759	00	11	44
	758	00	11	15
	757	00	17	22
	41	00	00	10
	38	00	04	38
	35	00	28	39
	796	00	00	22
2) गोचरेखर	565	00	02	20
	575	00	03	48
	576	00	00	84

1	2	3	4	5
2) गोबरगाव (जिल्हा)	574	00	00	25
	567	00	00	25
	573	00	05	87
	577	00	00	13
	578	00	00	17
	579	00	00	66
	572	00	02	31
	571	00	00	74
	560	00	00	10
	559	00	06	40
	580	00	00	99
	925	00	03	83
	558	00	02	43
	581	00	00	16
	557	00	04	89
	556	00	00	68
	547	00	00	10
	545	00	02	01
	546	00	00	45
	544	00	08	93
	543	00	09	07
	542	00	06	58
	539	00	01	16
	928	00	04	12
	538	00	06	51
	536	00	10	40
	537	00	00	10
	533	00	03	46
	603	00	13	42
	346	00	14	90
	317	00	02	98
	328	00	01	72
	326	00	05	54
	327	00	08	85
	325	00	04	71
	323	00	01	29
	324	00	03	71
	338	00	08	12
3) बरख	715	00	24	06
	717	00	00	73
	1497	00	06	81

1	2	3	4	5
3) बरखा (निरंतर)	1480	00	04	92
	750	00	09	54
	751	00	03	26
	799	00	20	30
	800	00	05	47
	805	00	10	18
	803	00	03	34
	790	00	26	58
	789	00	09	78
	869	00	01	40
	870	00	12	29
	872	00	07	95
	903	00	12	04
	904	00	01	35
	905	00	13	23
	906	00	03	67
	907	00	01	76
	943	00	00	10
	942	00	02	84
	941	00	03	43
	925	00	01	86
	940	00	05	35
	926	00	10	83
	933	00	11	34
	932	00	06	80
	931	00	01	33
	1003	00	01	98
	1077	00	12	13
	1078	00	04	12
	1079	00	10	95
	1096	00	08	40
	1094	00	07	93
	1095	00	04	36
4) जासुसरी	242	00	07	21
	243	00	00	89
	244	00	12	33
	248	00	00	17
	245	00	02	93
	264	00	00	25
	246	00	18	80
	263	00	09	73

	1	2	3	4	5
4)	जमुसरी (बिस्तार)	262	00	01	33
		266	00	02	60
		261	00	00	82
		269	00	03	35
		270	00	01	20
		260	00	02	29
		259	00	06	00
		257	00	00	10
		277	00	06	24
		278	00	01	11
		279	00	02	33
		276	00	03	08
		280	00	14	28
		283	00	01	21
		281	00	02	91
		371	00	01	15
		370	00	03	67
		284	00	00	11
		282	00	04	88
		309	00	00	79
		310	00	06	88
		311	00	12	00
		358	00	01	39
		312	00	00	10
		324	00	00	27
		325	00	06	37
		327	00	00	20
		328	00	00	10
		326	00	07	15
		332	00	00	47
		330	00	03	51
		329	00	00	10
		331	00	05	55
		319	00	03	57
		335	00	07	78
		318	00	02	35
		336	00	04	76
		337	00	02	43
		340	00	01	33
		339	00	02	64
		338	00	04	39

1	2	3	4	5
4) जगुहरी (निरंतर)	449	00	00	28
	450	00	06	72
	451	00	01	78
	452	00	01	23
5) रगडीपत्ती	गौव सीमा और सर्वे स 905 के बीच में	00	02	33
	905	00	00	11
	906	00	00	89
	908	00	05	87
	1191	00	03	09
	1434	00	18	16
	1447	00	03	03
	1446	00	01	95
	1445	00	01	74
	1449	00	06	03
	1448	00	01	41
	1462	00	03	17
	1463	00	00	10
	1461	00	12	65
	1458	00	03	88
	1459	00	05	17
	1460	00	02	93
	1455	00	04	07
	1454	00	02	43
	1484	00	01	57
	1485	00	01	79
	1430	00	01	36
	150/1397	00	00	56
	151/1398	00	15	00
	157/1405	00	05	76
	156/1404	00	11	25
	154/1401	00	00	22
	1403	00	03	54
	155/1402	00	05	79
	161/1409	00	01	94
	162/1410	00	13	31
	134/1380	00	04	91
	163/1411	00	00	21
	1340	00	03	40
	1341	00	00	14
	1249	00	03	77
	1252	00	01	35

1	2	3	4	5
5) लखनौ (बिहार)	1250	00	01	92
	1251	00	00	10
	1244	00	07	74
	1243	00	04	90
	1242	00	02	26
	1241	00	04	52
	1240	00	00	88
6) पुरानी	27/55	00	07	79
	26/54	00	06	31
	9/27	00	00	50
	15/33	00	19	80
	12/30	00	09	76
	10/28	00	05	53
7) कुलनाम	65/208	00	00	46
	209	00	02	01
	210	00	02	23
	107/368	00	20	89
	374	00	01	25
	373	00	01	56
	372	00	00	10
	108/369	00	00	91
	109/370	00	10	57
	110/371	00	03	32
	363	00	02	72
	422	00	01	00
	423	00	01	89
	361	00	01	87
	105/356	00	02	27
	357	00	01	18
	106/359	00	00	18
	358	00	00	77
	355	00	00	34
	121/424	00	02	49
	354	00	02	64
	104/352	00	00	15
	353	00	00	47
	343	00	00	36
	342	00	01	02
	122/425	00	01	78
	132/438	00	02	42
	123/426	00	01	23

1	2	3	4	5
7) कुसनापसी (निरंतर)	124/427	00	41	58
	131/436	00	00	42
	125/428	00	01	84
	341	00	00	24
	127/430	00	01	53
	126/429	00	00	99
	128/432	00	08	01
	431	00	00	10
	29/433	00	00	22
	95/325	00	01	99
	94/324	00	08	96
	144/520	00	06	13
	521	00	00	90
	522	00	00	51
	93/322	00	02	92
	323	00	01	62
	145/528	00	07	10
	526	00	00	83
	320	00	00	11
	527	00	04	61
	536	00	00	10
	535	00	00	10
	92/319	00	00	20
	318	00	00	17
	317	00	00	88
	528	00	00	99
	534	00	00	10
	530	00	01	05
	147/529	00	03	94
	316	00	00	10
	531	00	00	28
	621	00	00	37
	622	00	01	07
	152/628	00	02	16
	151/627	00	02	76
	623	00	06	89
	620	00	02	36
	615	00	06	76
	150/626	00	00	15
	624	00	01	27
	625	00	00	64

1	2	3	4	5
7) कुलनामाली (निराल)	614	00	01	66
	613	00	01	67
	651	00	02	15
	648	00	01	19
	649	00	02	21
	650	00	10	75
	652	00	01	81
	653	00	01	08
	654	00	00	18
	655	00	00	38
	656	00	08	65
8) कपुरा	480	00	00	40
	481	00	03	65
	479	00	48	75
9) कपुरा	112	00	25	24
	111	00	02	20
	110	00	03	66
	108	00	03	22
	107	00	03	03
	106	00	03	27
	105	00	02	78
	104	00	03	08
	103	00	03	62
	147	00	05	94
	148	00	05	50
	149	00	04	99
	6/150	00	15	43
	14/266	00	05	32
	267	00	00	33
	275	00	00	44
	13/265	00	08	51
	276	00	02	25
	264	00	01	80
	263	00	03	77
	249	00	03	17
	250	00	00	98
	258	00	02	50
	257	00	04	32
	255	00	00	43
	256	00	01	45
	10/252	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
9) मसुदा (मिरात)	11/253	00	03	47
	227	00	05	00
	483	00	06	19
	484	00	01	57
	485	00	01	52
	486	00	00	51
	17/482	00	00	10
	488	00	02	35
	489	00	00	25
	492	00	03	50
	18/491	00	00	10
	487	00	04	20
	224	00	00	10
	493	00	02	49
	494	00	01	88
	19/495	00	05	22
	499	00	00	10
	20/496	00	10	55
	21/497	00	01	32
	498	00	05	08
	501	00	03	10
	22/502	00	00	76
	67/591	00	01	75
	592	00	00	10
	64/590	00	21	98
	63/588	00	07	49
	586	00	02	39
	585	00	03	19
	556	00	00	45
	555	00	01	37
	554	00	01	74
	553	00	01	75
	519	00	01	38
	43/556	00	05	67
	523	00	04	78
	524	00	03	36
	42/548	00	02	82
	32/528	00	06	70
	526	00	00	13
	527	00	00	31
	529	00	01	29

	2	3	4	5
9) ... (P.N.)	530	00	00	89
	41/545	00	00	74
	40/544	00	01	70
	531	00	03	13
	33/532	00	08	63
	34/535	00	03	09
	534	00	00	97
	722	00	01	03
	723	00	00	11
	533	00	01	48
10) ...	1081	00	00	10
	1085	00	00	32
	1086	00	02	51
	1087	00	05	78
	1088	00	03	29
	1089	00	01	94
	1084	00	00	19
	1090	00	00	60
	1094	00	08	15
	1095	00	02	41
	1093	00	00	26
	1099	00	16	53
	1100	00	15	23
	1101	00	05	86
	1102	00	02	42
	1104	00	07	06
	1103	00	01	10
	1105	00	03	22
	1106	00	00	64
	1113	00	11	02
	1114	00	08	49
	1115	00	00	10
	1123	00	07	17
	1237	00	00	15
	1122	00	01	60
	1120	00	05	28
	1121	00	02	14
	1240	00	03	79
	1119	00	02	17
	1269	00	02	98
	1311	00	01	10

10) मेगुटिअ (निरंतर)	1310	00	01	74
	1270	00	01	48
	1271	00	01	12
	1274	00	01	00
	1272	00	03	27
	1309	00	04	07
	1273	00	01	02
	1302	00	02	76
	1301	00	03	07
	1298	00	02	68
	1299	00	02	40
	1297	00	04	32
	1296	00	13	47
	1295	00	05	76
	1294	00	02	33
	1290	00	00	21
	1291	00	00	10
	1293	00	05	47
	1292	00	01	00
	1361	00	01	56
	1362	00	00	75
11) अटिआ	2051	00	00	48
	2052	00	02	81
	2056	00	04	76
	2057	00	02	34
	2055	00	01	70
	2054	00	01	06
	2058	00	04	65
	2323	00	01	72
	2324	00	01	78
	2322	00	03	58
	2325	00	01	13
	2321	00	04	99
	2300	00	00	12
	2312	00	03	11
	2311	00	00	60
	2313	00	06	74
	2314	00	05	02
	2315	00	00	10
	2309	00	00	83
	2308	00	00	10

	1	2	3	4	5
11) जटिया (मिटर)		2310	00	06	20
		2304	00	02	91
		2266	00	01	83
		2306	00	00	44
		2305	00	03	04
		2265	00	03	39
		2264	00	00	67
12) बीचबनपुर		32/107	00	00	23
		31/106	00	16	84
		30/105	00	02	25
		29/104	00	05	48
		28/103	00	09	97
		102	00	01	18
		99	00	00	66
		96	00	01	79
		97	00	00	23
		18/86	00	00	22
		27/95	00	06	19
		20/88	00	01	18
		19/87	00	11	44
		8/54	00	02	97
		07/53	00	13	14
13) हरिलो		118/247	00	01	69
		110/239	00	09	03
		111/240	00	00	18
		238	00	29	37
		97/224	00	01	93
		225	00	01	73
		96/223	00	03	66
		89/216	00	00	10
		88/215	00	07	94
		84/211	00	07	74
		85/212	00	00	34
		83/210	00	14	94
		81/208	00	00	14
		80/207	00	06	03
		79/206	00	00	94
		196	00	01	03
		162/301	00	00	94
		163/305	00	15	83
		302	00	00	40

13) खरिलो (निरंतर)	303	00	01	83
	195	00	05	82
	72/193	00	00	10
	192	00	06	48
	306	00	16	41
	71/191	00	00	90
	65/309	00	05	56
	65/175	00	01	10
	310	00	07	90
	311	00	02	90
	312	00	10	33
	313	00	06	79
	314	00	04	79
	353	00	01	78
	367	00	02	72
	354	00	04	23
	355	00	00	27
	366	00	10	13
	370	00	00	10
	371	00	01	17
	372	00	02	10
	373	00	02	88
	374	00	00	27
	392	00	07	56
	391	00	00	10
	365	00	01	42
	364	00	00	10
	393	00	06	89
	390	00	01	14
	389	00	04	95
	409	00	50	73
	413	00	59	20
14) कुत्तीरा	2	00	13	59
	1	00	90	62
	5	00	25	57
15) कुत्तीआ	2606	00	14	14
	85	00	64	20
	337	00	05	92
	338	00	12	68
	339	00	00	10
	2624	00	04	38

	1	2	3	4	5
15)	सुरक्षा (निलम्ब)	2623	00	00	24
		2625	00	00	10
		335	00	03	63
		336	00	05	15
		332	00	00	12
		331	00	01	25
		268	00	07	65
		254	00	00	10
		253	00	06	96
		269	00	02	65
		303	00	00	10
		304	00	02	46
		305	00	06	00
		306	00	00	99
		302	00	00	65
		300	00	01	34
		301	00	01	25
		288	00	02	88
		299	00	00	41
		287	00	00	98
		286	00	00	10
		289	00	16	53
		197	00	00	19
		196	00	01	89
		195	00	04	05
		194	00	04	26
		290	00	01	88
		193	00	00	63
		385	00	08	05
		2829	00	00	45
		503	00	00	99
		504	00	01	15
		सर्व 504 और 502 के बीच में	00	00	42
		502	00	02	70
		505	00	03	09
		1708	00	00	10
		511	00	01	44
		509	00	01	08
		2888	00	01	15
		2885	00	00	10
		508	00	01	46

1	2	3	4	5
15) कुल (निरंतर)				
507		00	00	14
2887		00	02	56
2886		00	01	80
524		00	00	11
523		00	01	47
510		00	04	48
518		00	01	45
519		00	01	37
522		00	00	33
520		00	01	73
521		00	01	34
517		00	00	73
2795		00	02	60
528		00	00	98
529		00	00	83
530		00	01	100
531		00	00	57
532		00	00	10
533		00	04	37
534		00	05	73
839		00	00	31
838		00	00	56
837		00	00	91
2711		00	01	42
536		00	00	74
535		00	01	28
537		00	01	66
836		00	03	68
835		00	00	15
819		00	03	47
820		00	06	48
821		00	01	39
822		00	00	10
817		00	08	84
824		00	02	42
815		00	01	08
809		00	01	27
810		00	00	77
811		00	00	94
808		00	03	91
825		00	00	82

1	2	3	4	5
15) ... (Part)	807	00	03	75
	806	00	03	32
	803	00	00	10
	804	00	00	46
	66	00	00	10
	670	00	00	55
	705	00	00	46
	671	00	01	18
	2757	00	01	49
	672	00	03	37
	805	00	00	78
	673	00	02	59
	676	00	00	13
	675	00	02	24
	674	00	04	72
	731	00	01	46
	719	00	04	32
	730	00	00	28
	720	00	01	16
	722	00	00	80
	721	00	00	92
	724	00	01	19
	718	00	01	61
	717	00	00	96
	716	00	00	12
	715	00	03	19
	723	00	01	78
	725	00	00	13
	714	00	03	10
	748	00	06	13
	7883	00	00	33
	749	00	04	64
	750	00	01	50
	2928	00	01	45
	751	00	01	25
	752	00	01	95
	697	00	00	15
	753	00	03	06
	760	00	02	52
	761	00	00	10
	754	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
15) मुक्तिआ (निरंतर)	757	00	01	38
	759	00	03	59
	998	00	01	17
	2672	00	00	10
	758	00	01	53
	2816	00	06	92
	1000	00	00	14
	1001	00	03	08
	1002	00	05	17
	1003	00	00	20
	2814	00	04	13
	2815	00	03	08
16) अरलीआकुसुनपुर	1962	00	00	34
	1963	00	02	43
	1964	00	00	64
	2008	00	49	14
	2009	00	02	76
	2010	00	01	83
	2011	00	02	40
	2012	00	01	40
	2214	00	00	38
	2013	00	03	16
	2200	00	05	63
	2153	00	06	23
	2330	00	01	31
	2329	00	04	80
	2154	00	03	20
	2155	00	05	95
	2156	00	02	38
	2158	00	00	49
	2143	00	02	00
	2142	00	05	12
	2139	00	28	52
	2138	00	05	96
	2137	00	08	80
	2117	00	00	05
	2118	00	01	11
	2119	00	03	31
	2129	00	02	98
	2123	00	06	60
	2127	00	00	33

1	2	3	4	5
16) [REDACTED]	2334	00	01	56
	2125	00	00	10
	2124	00	02	59
	2122	00	04	88
	2338	00	06	99
	2367	00	04	46
	2337	00	00	10
	2366	00	01	79
	2309	00	00	53
	2061	00	01	73
	2241	00	01	86
	2242	00	00	10
	2087	00	00	10
	2240	00	01	64
	2068	00	04	26
	2070	00	02	02
	935	00	02	93
	888	00	00	90
	887	00	05	94
	886	00	00	97
	885	00	12	11
	883	00	00	66
	889	00	00	30
	890	00	05	23
	882	00	01	12
	881	00	01	71
	880	00	02	33
	879	00	02	19
	878	00	00	37
	877	00	04	34
	876	00	03	55
	875	00	03	09
	874	00	03	00
	873	00	02	35
	870	00	02	12
	869	00	01	46
	868	00	02	75
	865	00	00	79
	864	00	00	54
	862	00	00	48
	860	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
17) मंगलपुर	95	00	00	60
	92	00	05	11
	94	00	05	80
	91	00	03	34
	90	00	05	62
	89	00	03	36
	88	00	00	21
	33	00	02	37
	32	00	00	10
	29	00	11	28
	25	00	00	48
	28	00	03	97
	27	00	03	08
	39	00	03	72
	26	00	02	42
	343	00	05	20
	40	00	02	68
	42	00	00	88
	43	00	01	38
	18	00	00	82
	45	00	01	24
	44	00	04	57
	47	00	03	99
	46	00	01	31
	48	00	01	87
	49	00	05	29
	53	00	02	88
	14	00	04	82
	55	00	00	29
	56	00	00	84
	13	00	02	58
	3	00	07	03
	2	00	06	49
18) करमिरी	200	00	19	58
	193	00	02	15
	194	00	03	78
	197	00	00	74
	195	00	02	03
	196	00	01	87
	191	00	01	44
	1748	00	00	77

	1	2	3	4	5
18) करमिरी (मिस्तर)	182	00	00	20	
	183	00	07	37	
	188	00	02	34	
	सर्वे सं 188 और 185 के बीच में	00	00	70	
	185	00	01	51	
	184	00	09	80	
	180	00	00	21	
	सर्वे सं 180 और 148 के बीच में	00	07	09	
	148	00	12	29	
	149	00	06	96	
	143	00	04	79	
	138	00	12	77	
	142	00	01	12	
	141	00	04	69	
	140	00	07	13	
	139	00	04	17	
	106	00	12	06	
	105	00	00	31	
	1655	00	03	37	
	104	00	07	57	
	103	00	22	30	
	85	00	01	88	
	9	00	03	69	
	84	00	01	60	
	8	00	00	10	
	10	00	04	58	
	11	00	07	88	
	7	00	02	21	
	12	00	02	68	
	14	00	03	36	
	17	00	02	88	
	15	00	05	29	
	16	00	02	31	
	19	00	01	01	
19) कुलनाथपुरा	968	00	00	51	
	965	00	00	10	
	967	00	05	12	
	969	00	03	65	
	970	00	00	67	
	980	00	01	59	
	966	00	14	31	

1	2	3	4	5
19) कुसुमपाड़ा (निरंतर)	983	00	03	04
	982	00	02	65
	981	00	03	24
	990	00	11	97
	1078	00	04	91
	1077	00	01	38
	1079	00	04	90
	1076	00	01	11
	1080	00	04	84
	1081	00	00	41
	1070	00	07	58
	1074	00	03	99
	1071	00	03	51
	1067	00	00	50
	1068	00	01	25
	1069	00	01	89
	1064	00	00	54
	1063	00	00	18
	1065	00	06	14
	1066	00	00	10
	1001	00	00	93
	1002	00	02	98
	1003	00	02	11
	1004	00	00	93
	1005	00	01	62
	1006	00	01	31
	1007	00	01	86
	1008	00	01	74
	1009	00	01	88
	1013	00	00	17
	1011	00	00	74
	1012	00	00	26
	1010	00	07	25
	934	00	00	74
	933	00	01	94
	503	00	00	81
	4217	00	00	10
	501	00	02	24
	502	00	04	37
	504	00	01	43
	515	00	02	66

	1	2	3	4	5
19)	सुपानु (मर)	516	00	00	90
		500	00	05	17
		517	00	00	78
		498	00	00	67
		497	00	00	89
		496	00	00	99
		499	00	03	85
		494	00	01	51
		492	00	01	33
		495	00	02	31
		491	00	00	75
		477	00	00	10
		478	00	02	78
		482	00	02	94
		479	00	02	59
		480	00	03	00
		481	00	00	95
		529	00	07	66
		173	00	00	86
		172	00	00	10
		169	00	00	46
		168	00	01	18
		174	00	05	93
		166	00	04	28
		167	00	04	00
		165	00	00	90
		163	00	00	10
		162	00	00	92
		149	00	06	08
		161	00	00	42
		160	00	00	33
		157	00	00	51
		156	00	00	41
		148	00	00	10
		150	00	03	74
		132	00	00	10
		131	00	00	35
		155	00	00	21
		154	00	00	10
		151	00	02	64
		130	00	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
19) कुसनापारा (निरंतर)	129	00	00	91
	152	00	03	07
	128	00	01	13
	127	00	01	14
	125	00	01	93
	124	00	04	57
	122	00	28	62
	126	00	06	15
	121	00	00	10
	120	00	14	89
	85	00	00	61
	4208	00	00	50
	119	00	08	05
	118	00	05	67
	111	00	00	21
	117	00	06	97
	112	00	02	95
	113	00	07	12
	114	00	02	52
	178	00	03	30
	4129	00	06	81
	220	00	06	70
	219	00	04	05
	213	00	00	09
	216	00	00	62
	217	00	00	68
	218	00	00	81
	225	00	02	08
	4072	00	02	53
	4180	00	05	71
	4073	00	05	97

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक इकोराय	जिला इजाजपुर	राज्य इओडिजा	
1) सेलपटमापुर	2783	00	03 78
	2282	01	07 02
	2833	00	04 36
	2835	00	00 63
	2444	00	02 11
	2306	00	00 52
	2307	00	11 06
	2319	00	00 13
	2308	00	00 71
	2309	00	01 34

1	2	3	4	5
1) केन्द्रीय (विश्व)	2310	00	06	85
	2305	00	05	37
	2304	00	01	03
	2266	00	16	17
	2299	00	03	67
	2263	00	14	51
	2271	00	06	23
	2272	00	01	36
	2274	00	04	65
	2273	00	04	35
	2279	00	03	61
	2280	00	03	64
	2284	00	03	43
	2283	00	02	65
	428	00	01	35
	425	00	00	25
	429	00	02	06
	430	00	04	59
	405	00	02	76
	407	00	00	30
	406	00	01	77
	403	00	00	10
	404	00	04	70
	387	00	00	13
	388	00	03	01
	390	00	01	14
	389	00	01	78
	384	00	01	89
	391	00	02	68
	392	00	02	04
	393	00	05	78
	383	00	00	10
	351	00	00	10
	352	00	03	57
	354	00	01	79
	353	00	02	23
	355	00	00	21
	333	00	06	05
	334	00	07	01
	335	00	01	45
	320	00	00	69

1	2	3	4	5
1) सेलपटभानपुर (निरंतर)	331	00	07	66
	330	00	04	24
	329	00	00	17
	517	00	09	36
	518	00	06	73
	560	00	07	21
	559	00	04	02
	558	00	03	39
	565	00	06	37
	566	00	07	29
	586	00	06	33
	589	00	04	02
	591	00	01	14
	590	00	00	78
	598	00	01	75
	597	00	07	40
	596	00	05	81
	619	00	06	94
	618	00	07	78
	611	00	00	10
	सर्वे सं 611 और 616 के बीच में	00	00	10
	616	00	00	91
	617	00	04	59
	615	00	00	10
	सर्वे सं 615 और 651 के बीच में	00	00	86
	651	00	00	49
	650	00	01	16
	645	00	03	40
	647	00	00	10
	648	00	01	65
	649	00	00	97
	652	00	01	32
	910	00	00	99
	653	00	04	19
	909	00	02	16
	898	00	02	61
	654	00	00	66
	671	00	01	25
	908	00	02	98
	890	00	10	88
	900	00	00	66

1	2	3	4	5
1) केसपटग्रामपुर (निरंतर)	2827	00	04	89
	901	00	00	10
	902	00	00	81
	903	00	00	10
	895	00	08	19
	893	00	04	69
	892	00	09	65
	887	00	03	58
	885	00	05	78
	883	00	02	92
	884	00	00	91
	861	00	05	28
	860	00	01	21
	857	00	00	25
	853	00	28	82
	836	00	00	10
	838	00	01	01
	851	00	12	48
	852	00	27	82
	1612	00	01	34
	1146	00	01	44
	1150	00	01	05
	1151	00	02	13
	1149	00	04	35
	1148	00	05	46
	1165	00	01	26
	1164	00	11	14
	1163	00	06	95
	1196	00	02	01
	1197	00	04	73
	1198	00	03	61
	1200	00	02	23
2) गहमनाथार	432	00	01	22
	433	00	07	67
	434	00	10	42
	436	00	13	82
	438	00	00	10
	437	00	02	04
	442	00	11	03
	443	00	02	76
	444	00	06	65

1	2	3	4	5
2) ब्राह्मणानुसार (निरंतर)	479	00	00	19
	445	00	22	88
	448	00	06	99
	376	00	02	10
	450	00	05	60
	449	00	00	57
	451	00	03	84
	456	00	11	34
	467	00	04	17
	466	00	03	77
	465	00	02	87
	468	00	00	31
	469	00	01	45
	470	00	12	71
	518	00	00	10
	471	00	03	05
	472	00	10	50
	315	00	01	48
	314	00	06	56
	311	00	03	88
	313	00	05	31
	312	00	01	57
	310	00	01	42
	308	00	01	58
	302	00	03	12
	303	00	07	73
	305	00	00	10
	304	00	01	17
	301	00	04	79
	166	00	03	92
	165	00	04	47
	168	00	01	80
	164	00	01	84
	162	00	00	53
	161	00	01	47
	167	00	02	02
	146	00	11	76
	159	00	00	84
	160	00	01	09
	158	00	01	25
	155	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) ब्राह्मनाभर (निरंतर)	154	00	00	54
	147	00	05	41
	134	00	01	96
	148	00	02	10
	133	00	02	07
	131	00	00	36
	149	00	00	10
	130	00	01	37
	132	00	02	90
	121	00	10	70
	110	00	00	08
	620	00	10	08
	119	00	03	51
	118	00	10	09
	116	00	00	32

फा सं. एल.-14014/112/2010-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2011

S. O. 166.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Kakinada - Basudebpur - Howrah pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri Bhaskar Tripathy, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, 1st Floor, Fortune Tower, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar - 751023, Orissa State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk/Dharmasala	District:Jajpur	State:Orissa		
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for		
		Hec	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1) Dankari	546	00	15	28
	684	00	24	66
	554	00	16	94
	687	00	12	92
	401	00	25	10
	892	00	00	15
	402	00	06	84
	403	00	13	12
	893	00	07	30
	466	00	16	06
	487	00	00	40
	456/894	00	16	75
	467	00	01	22
	463	00	90	10
	462	00	23	40
	457	00	02	53
	460	00	22	15
	458	00	02	83
	459	00	03	10
	454	00	00	68
	765	00	05	59
	137	00	05	18
	134	00	01	57
	136	00	03	75
	138	00	18	15
	139	00	02	65
	142	00	03	65
	141	00	01	28
	145	00	02	24
	143	00	18	05
	144	00	00	27
	667	00	00	50
	669	00	03	67
	148	00	01	44
	668	00	07	79
	151	00	11	41
	150	00	04	22

1	2	3	4	5
2) Gobareswar (Contd)	574	00	00	25
	567	00	00	25
	573	00	05	27
	577	00	00	13
	578	00	00	17
	579	00	00	66
	572	00	03	31
	571	00	00	74
	560	00	00	10
	559	00	06	40
	580	00	00	99
	925	00	03	23
	558	00	00	43
	581	00	00	16
	557	00	04	80
	556	00	00	08
	547	00	00	10
	545	00	02	01
	546	00	00	45
	544	00	00	92
	543	00	09	07
	542	00	06	28
	539	00	01	16
	928	00	04	12
	538	00	00	21
	536	00	10	40
	537	00	00	10
	533	00	00	46
	603	00	13	42
	346	00	14	00
	317	00	02	00
	328	00	01	72
	326	00	05	50
	327	00	00	00
	325	00	04	71
	323	00	01	20
	324	00	03	71
	338	00	00	12
3) Berada	715	00	24	06
	717	00	00	75
	1497	00	06	01

1	2	3	4	5
3) Barade (Contd)	1480	00	04	92
	750	00	09	54
	751	00	03	26
	799	00	20	30
	800	00	05	47
	805	00	10	18
	803	00	03	34
	790	00	26	58
	789	00	09	78
	869	00	01	40
	870	00	12	29
	872	00	07	95
	903	00	12	04
	904	00	01	35
	905	00	13	23
	906	00	03	67
	907	00	01	76
	943	00	00	10
	942	00	02	84
	941	00	03	43
	925	00	01	85
	940	00	05	35
	926	00	10	83
	933	00	11	34
	932	00	06	80
	931	00	01	33
	1003	00	01	98
	1077	00	12	13
	1078	00	04	12
	1079	00	10	95
	1096	00	08	40
	1094	00	07	93
	1095	00	04	38
4) Barade (Contd)	242	00	07	21
	243	00	00	89
	244	00	12	33
	248	00	00	17
	245	00	02	93
	264	00	00	25
	246	00	18	80
	263	00	09	73

1	2	3	4	5
4) Jamnabari (Contd.)	262	00	01	33
	266	00	02	60
	261	00	00	82
	269	00	03	35
	270	00	01	20
	260	00	02	29
	259	00	06	00
	257	00	00	10
	277	00	06	23
	278	00	01	11
	279	00	02	33
	276	00	03	08
	280	00	14	28
	283	00	01	21
	281	00	02	91
	371	00	01	15
	370	00	03	67
	284	00	00	11
	282	00	04	88
	309	00	00	79
	310	00	06	88
	311	00	12	00
	358	00	01	39
	312	00	00	10
	324	00	00	27
	325	00	06	37
	327	00	00	20
	328	00	00	10
	326	00	07	15
	332	00	00	47
	330	00	03	51
	329	00	00	10
	331	00	05	55
	319	00	03	57
	335	00	07	78
	318	00	02	35
	336	00	04	76
	337	00	02	43
	340	00	01	33
	339	00	02	64
	338	00	04	39

1	2	3	4	5
4) Registration	449	00	08	28
	450	00	06	72
	451	00	01	78
	452	00	01	23
5) Registration	bet VB & sury no. 905	00	02	33
	905	00	00	11
	906	00	00	89
	908	00	05	87
	1191	00	03	09
	1434	00	18	16
	1447	00	03	03
	1446	00	01	95
	1445	00	01	74
	1449	00	06	03
	1448	00	01	41
	1462	00	03	17
	1463	00	00	10
	1461	00	12	65
	1458	00	03	88
	1459	00	05	17
	1460	00	02	93
	1455	00	04	07
	1454	00	02	43
	1484	00	01	57
	1485	00	01	79
	1430	00	01	36
	150/1397	00	00	56
	151/1398	00	15	00
	157/1405	00	05	76
	156/1404	00	11	25
	154/1401	00	00	22
	1403	00	03	54
	155/1402	00	05	79
	161/1409	00	01	94
	162/1410	00	13	31
	134/1380	00	04	91
	163/1411	00	00	21
	1340	00	03	40
	1341	00	00	14
	1249	00	03	77
	1252	00	01	35

1	2	3	4	5
5) Ragnipasi (Contd)	1236	00	01	98
	1251	00	00	18
	1244	00	07	74
	1243	00	04	90
	1242	00	02	26
	1241	00	04	52
	1240	00	00	00
6) Purania	27/55	00	07	79
	26/54	00	06	31
	9/27	00	00	50
	15/33	00	19	80
	12/30	00	09	76
	10/28	00	05	33
7) Krushanapasi	65/208	00	00	46
	209	00	02	01
	210	00	02	23
	107/368	00	20	89
	374	00	01	25
	373	00	01	56
	372	00	00	10
	108/369	00	00	91
	109/370	00	10	67
	110/371	00	03	32
	363	00	02	72
	422	00	01	00
	423	00	01	89
	361	00	01	67
	105/356	00	02	27
	357	00	01	18
	106/359	00	00	18
	358	00	00	77
	355	00	00	34
	121/424	00	02	49
	354	00	02	04
	104/352	00	00	15
	353	00	00	47
	343	00	00	36
	342	00	01	02
	122/425	00	01	78
	132/438	00	02	42
	123/426	00	01	28

	2	3	4	5
124/427		00	01	36
131/436		00	00	42
125/428		00	01	84
341		00	00	24
127/430		00	01	53
126/429		00	00	99
128/432		00	06	01
431		00	00	10
29/433		00	00	22
95/325		00	01	99
94/324		00	08	96
144/520		00	06	13
521		00	00	90
522		00	00	51
93/322		00	02	92
323		00	01	62
145/523		00	07	10
526		00	00	83
320		00	00	11
527		00	04	61
536		00	00	10
535		00	00	10
92/319		00	00	20
318		00	00	17
317		00	00	88
528		00	00	99
534		00	00	10
530		00	01	05
147/529		00	03	94
316		00	00	10
531		00	00	28
621		00	00	37
622		00	01	07
152/628		00	02	18
151/627		00	02	76
623		00	06	69
620		00	02	38
615		00	06	76
150/626		00	00	15
624		00	01	27
625		00	00	64

1	2	3	4	5
7) Krishnagiri (Contd)	614	00	01	66
	613	00	01	67
	651	00	02	15
	648	00	01	19
	649	00	02	21
	650	00	10	75
	652	00	01	81
	653	00	01	00
	654	00	03	16
	655	00	00	30
	656	00	00	65
8) Thakura	480	00	03	46
	481	00	03	65
	479	00	00	75
9) Madhupurpat	112	00	23	26
	111	00	02	20
	110	00	03	66
	108	00	03	22
	107	00	03	03
	106	00	03	27
	105	00	02	78
	104	00	03	00
	103	00	03	62
	147	00	05	94
	148	00	05	30
	149	00	04	29
	6/150	00	13	43
	14/266	00	03	32
	267	00	00	33
	275	00	00	44
	13/265	00	05	51
	276	00	02	25
	264	00	01	80
	263	00	03	77
	249	00	03	17
	250	00	00	98
	258	00	02	50
	257	00	04	32
	255	00	00	42
	256	00	01	45
	10/252	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
9) Madhupur (Contd)	11/253	00	03	47
	227	00	05	00
	483	00	06	19
	484	00	01	57
	485	00	01	52
	486	00	00	51
	17/482	00	00	10
	488	00	02	35
	489	00	00	25
	492	00	03	50
	18/491	00	00	10
	487	00	04	20
	224	00	00	10
	493	00	02	49
	494	00	01	88
	19/495	00	05	22
	499	00	00	10
	20/496	00	10	55
	21/497	00	01	32
	498	00	05	08
	501	00	03	10
	22/502	00	00	76
	67/591	00	01	75
	592	00	00	10
	64/590	00	21	96
	63/588	00	07	49
	586	00	02	39
	585	00	03	19
	556	00	00	45
	555	00	01	37
	554	00	01	74
	553	00	01	75
	519	00	01	38
	43/556	00	05	67
	523	00	04	78
	524	00	03	36
	42/548	00	02	92
	32/528	00	06	70
	526	00	00	13
	527	00	00	31
	529	00	01	29

1	2	3	4	5
9) Madhupurpet (Contd)	530	00	00	89
	41/545	00	00	74
	40/544	00	01	70
	531	00	03	13
	33/532	00	08	63
	34/535	00	03	09
	534	00	00	97
	722	00	01	03
	723	00	00	11
	533	00	01	48
10) Gengutia	1081	00	00	10
	1085	00	00	32
	1086	00	02	51
	1087	00	05	78
	1088	00	03	29
	1089	00	04	94
	1084	00	00	19
	1090	00	00	60
	1094	00	00	15
	1095	00	02	41
	1093	00	00	26
	1099	00	16	53
	1100	00	15	23
	1101	00	05	86
	1102	00	02	42
	1104	00	07	06
	1103	00	01	10
	1105	00	03	22
	1106	00	00	64
	1113	00	11	02
	1114	00	08	49
	1115	00	00	10
	1123	00	07	17
	1237	00	00	45
	1122	00	01	60
	1120	00	05	28
	1121	00	02	14
	1240	00	03	79
	1119	00	02	17
	1269	00	02	98
	1311	00	01	10

1	2	3	4	5
10) <i>Conguim (C. 1000)</i>	1310	00	01	74
	1270	00	01	48
	1271	00	01	12
	1274	00	01	00
	1272	00	03	27
	1309	00	04	07
	1273	00	01	02
	1302	00	02	76
	1301	00	03	07
	1298	00	02	68
	1299	00	02	40
	1297	00	04	32
	1296	00	13	47
	1295	00	05	76
	1294	00	02	33
	1290	00	00	21
	1291	00	00	10
	1293	00	05	47
	1292	00	01	00
	1361	00	01	56
	1362	00	00	75
11) <i>Antia</i>	2051	00	00	49
	2052	00	02	81
	2056	00	04	76
	2057	00	02	34
	2055	00	01	70
	2054	00	01	06
	2058	00	04	65
	2323	00	01	72
	2324	00	01	78
	2322	00	03	58
	2325	00	01	13
	2321	00	04	99
	2300	00	00	12
	2312	00	03	11
	2311	00	00	60
	2313	00	06	74
	2314	00	05	02
	2315	00	00	10
	2309	00	00	83
	2308	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
11) Antia (Contd)	2310	00	06	28
	2304	00	02	91
	2266	00	01	83
	2306	00	00	44
	2305	00	03	04
	2265	00	03	39
	2264	00	00	67
12) Srichandanpur	32/107	00	00	23
	31/106	00	16	84
	30/105	00	02	25
	29/104	00	05	48
	28/103	00	09	97
	102	00	01	18
	99	00	00	66
	96	00	01	79
	97	00	00	23
	18/86	00	00	22
	27/95	00	06	19
	20/88	00	01	18
	19/87	00	11	44
	8/54	00	02	97
	07/53	00	13	14
13) Kharilo	118/247	00	01	69
	110/239	00	09	03
	111/240	00	00	18
	238	00	29	37
	97/224	00	01	93
	225	00	01	73
	96/223	00	03	66
	89/216	00	00	10
	88/215	00	07	94
	84/211	00	07	74
	85/212	00	00	34
	83/210	00	14	94
	81/208	00	00	14
	80/207	00	06	03
	79/206	00	00	94
	196	00	01	83
	162/301	00	00	94
	163/305	00	13	83
	302	00	00	40

	1	2	3	4	5
13] Kharlo (Contd.)	303		00	01	83
	195		00	05	82
	72/193		00	00	10
	192		00	06	48
	306		00	16	41
	71/191		00	00	90
	65/309		00	05	56
	65/175		00	01	10
	310		00	07	90
	311		00	02	90
	312		00	10	33
	313		00	06	79
	314		00	04	79
	353		00	01	78
	367		00	02	72
	354		00	04	23
	355		00	00	27
	366		00	10	13
	370		00	00	10
	371		00	01	17
	372		00	02	10
	373		00	02	88
	374		00	00	27
	392		00	07	56
	391		00	00	10
	365		00	01	42
	364		00	00	10
	393		00	06	89
	390		00	01	14
	389		00	04	95
	409		00	50	73
	413		00	59	20
14] Kurnid	2		00	13	59
	1		00	90	62
	5		00	25	57
15] Solio	2606		00	14	14
	85		00	64	20
	337		00	05	92
	338		00	12	68
	339		00	00	10
	2624		00	04	38

1	2	3	4	5
15) Sulis (Contd)	2623	00	00	28
	2625	00	00	10
	335	00	03	63
	336	00	05	15
	332	00	00	12
	331	00	01	25
	268	00	07	65
	254	00	00	10
	253	00	06	98
	269	00	02	65
	303	00	00	10
	304	00	02	46
	305	00	06	00
	306	00	00	99
	302	00	00	65
	300	00	01	34
	301	00	01	25
	288	00	02	88
	299	00	00	41
	287	00	00	98
	286	00	00	10
	289	00	16	53
	197	00	00	19
	196	00	01	89
	195	00	04	05
	194	00	04	26
	290	00	01	88
	193	00	00	63
	385	00	08	05
	2829	00	00	45
	503	00	00	99
	504	00	01	15
	In bet say no. 504 & 502	00	00	42
	502	00	02	70
	505	00	03	09
	1708	00	00	10
	511	00	01	44
	509	00	01	08
	2888	00	01	15
	2885	00	00	10
	508	00	01	46

1	2	3	4	5
15) Solis (Contd)	507	00	00	14
	2887	00	02	56
	2886	00	01	60
	524	00	00	11
	523	00	01	47
	510	00	04	45
	518	00	01	45
	519	00	01	37
	522	00	00	33
	520	00	01	73
	521	00	01	34
	517	00	00	73
	2795	00	02	60
	528	00	00	98
	529	00	00	83
	530	00	01	00
	531	00	00	57
	532	00	00	10
	533	00	04	37
	534	00	05	73
	839	00	00	31
	838	00	00	56
	837	00	00	91
	2711	00	01	42
	536	00	00	74
	535	00	01	25
	537	00	01	66
	836	00	03	65
	835	00	00	15
	819	00	03	47
	820	00	06	46
	821	00	01	38
	822	00	00	10
	817	00	09	84
	824	00	02	42
	815	00	01	06
	809	00	01	27
	810	00	00	77
	811	00	00	94
	808	00	03	91
	825	00	00	82

1	2	3	4	5
15) Solia (Contd)	807	00	03	75
	806	00	03	32
	803	00	00	10
	804	00	00	46
	66	00	00	10
	670	00	00	55
	705	00	00	46
	671	00	01	18
	2757	00	01	49
	672	00	03	37
	805	00	00	78
	673	00	02	59
	676	00	00	13
	675	00	02	24
	674	00	04	72
	731	00	01	46
	719	00	04	32
	730	00	00	28
	720	00	01	16
	722	00	00	80
	721	00	00	92
	724	00	01	19
	718	00	01	61
	717	00	00	96
	716	00	00	12
	715	00	03	19
	723	00	01	78
	725	00	00	13
	714	00	03	10
	748	00	06	13
	7883	00	00	33
	749	00	04	64
	750	00	01	50
	2928	00	01	45
	751	00	01	25
	752	00	01	95
	697	00	00	15
	753	00	03	06
	760	00	02	52
	761	00	00	10
	754	00	00	10

	2	3	4	5
15) Sula (Contd)	757	00	01	38
	759	00	03	59
	998	00	01	17
	2672	00	00	10
	758	00	01	53
	2816	00	06	92
	1000	00	00	14
	1001	00	03	08
	1002	00	05	17
	1003	00	00	20
	2814	00	04	13
	2815	00	03	08
16) Aratikusumpur	1962	00	00	34
	1963	00	02	43
	1964	00	00	64
	2008	00	49	14
	2009	00	02	78
	2010	00	01	83
	2011	00	02	40
	2012	00	01	40
	2214	00	00	38
	2013	00	03	16
	2200	00	05	63
	2153	00	06	23
	2330	00	01	31
	2329	00	04	80
	2154	00	08	20
	2155	00	05	95
	2156	00	02	38
	2158	00	00	49
	2143	00	02	00
	2142	00	05	12
	2139	00	28	52
	2138	00	05	96
	2137	00	08	80
	2117	00	00	05
	2118	00	01	11
	2119	00	03	31
	2129	00	02	98
	2123	00	06	60
	2127	00	00	33

1	2	3	4	5
16) Aratikusumpur (Contd)	2334	00	01	56
	2125	00	00	10
	2124	00	02	59
	2122	00	04	88
	2338	00	06	99
	2367	00	04	46
	2337	00	00	10
	2366	00	01	79
	2309	00	00	53
	2061	00	01	73
	2241	00	01	86
	2242	00	00	10
	2067	00	00	10
	2240	00	01	64
	2068	00	04	26
	2070	00	02	02
	935	00	02	93
	888	00	00	90
	887	00	05	94
	886	00	00	97
	885	00	12	11
	883	00	00	66
	889	00	00	30
	890	00	05	23
	882	00	01	12
	881	00	01	71
	880	00	02	33
	879	00	02	19
	878	00	00	37
	877	00	04	34
	876	00	03	55
	875	00	03	09
	874	00	03	00
	873	00	02	35
	870	00	02	12
	869	00	01	46
	868	00	02	75
	865	00	00	79
	864	00	00	54
	862	00	00	48
	860	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
18) Karanjari (Contd)	182	00	00	28
	183	00	07	37
	188	00	02	34
	In bet suy no. 188 & 185	00	00	70
	185	00	01	51
	184	00	09	80
	180	00	00	21
	In bet suy no. 180 & 148	00	07	09
	148	00	12	29
	149	00	06	96
	143	00	04	79
	138	00	12	77
	142	00	01	12
	141	00	04	69
	140	00	07	13
	139	00	04	17
	106	00	12	06
	105	00	00	31
	1635	00	03	37
	104	00	07	57
	103	00	22	30
	85	00	01	88
	9	00	03	69
	84	00	01	60
	8	00	00	10
	10	00	04	58
	11	00	07	88
	7	00	02	21
	12	00	02	68
	14	00	03	36
	17	00	02	88
	15	00	05	29
	16	00	02	31
	19	00	01	01
19) Krushnapera	968	00	00	51
	965	00	00	10
	967	00	05	12
	969	00	03	65
	970	00	00	67
	980	00	01	39
	966	00	14	31

	1	2	3	4	5
19)	Krushnapatra (Contd)	983	00	03	04
		982	00	02	65
		981	00	03	24
		990	00	11	97
		1078	00	04	91
		1077	00	01	36
		1079	00	04	90
		1076	00	01	11
		1080	00	04	81
		1081	00	00	41
		1070	00	07	58
		1074	00	03	99
		1071	00	03	51
		1067	00	00	50
		1068	00	01	25
		1069	00	01	69
		1064	00	00	54
		1063	00	00	18
		1065	00	06	14
		1066	00	00	10
		1001	00	00	53
		1002	00	02	98
		1003	00	02	11
		1004	00	00	93
		1005	00	01	82
		1006	00	01	31
		1007	00	01	86
		1008	00	01	74
		1009	00	01	86
		1013	00	00	17
		1011	00	00	74
		1012	00	00	26
		1010	00	07	23
		934	00	00	74
		933	00	01	04
		503	00	00	81
		4217	00	00	10
		501	00	02	24
		502	00	04	37
		504	00	01	43
		515	00	02	86

1	2	3	4	5
19) Krushnapara (Contd)	516	00	00	90
	500	00	05	17
	517	00	00	78
	498	00	00	67
	497	00	00	89
	496	00	00	99
	499	00	03	85
	494	00	01	51
	492	00	01	33
	495	00	02	31
	491	00	00	75
	477	00	00	10
	478	00	02	78
	482	00	02	94
	479	00	02	99
	480	00	03	00
	481	00	00	95
	529	00	07	66
	173	00	00	86
	172	00	00	10
	169	00	00	46
	168	00	01	18
	174	00	05	93
	166	00	04	28
	167	00	04	00
	165	00	00	90
	163	00	00	10
	162	00	00	92
	149	00	06	08
	161	00	00	42
	160	00	00	33
	157	00	00	51
	156	00	00	41
	148	00	00	10
	150	00	03	74
	132	00	00	10
	131	00	00	35
	155	00	00	21
	154	00	00	10
	151	00	02	64
	130	00	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
19) Krushinpara (Contd)	129	00	00	91
	152	00	03	07
	128	00	01	13
	127	00	01	14
	125	00	01	93
	124	00	04	57
	122	00	28	62
	126	00	06	15
	121	00	00	10
	120	00	14	89
	85	00	00	61
	4208	00	00	50
	119	00	08	05
	118	00	05	67
	111	00	00	21
	117	00	06	97
	112	00	02	95
	113	00	07	12
	114	00	02	52
	178	00	03	30
	4129	00	06	81
	220	00	06	70
	219	00	04	05
	213	00	00	09
	216	00	00	62
	217	00	00	68
	218	00	00	81
	225	00	02	08
	4072	00	02	53
	4180	00	05	71
	4073	00	05	97

Mandal/Taluk/Block/Name	District:Jajapur	State:Orissa		
1) Solaparmanagar	2783	00	03	78
	2282	01	07	02
	2833	00	04	36
	2835	00	00	63
	2444	00	02	11
	2306	00	00	52
	2307	00	11	06
	2319	00	00	13
	2308	00	00	71
	2309	00	01	34

1	2	3	4	5
1) Solapur (Contd)	2310	00	06	85
	2305	00	05	37
	2304	00	01	03
	2266	00	16	17
	2299	00	03	67
	2263	00	14	51
	2271	00	06	23
	2272	00	01	36
	2274	00	04	65
	2273	00	04	35
	2279	00	03	61
	2280	00	03	64
	2284	00	03	43
	2283	00	02	65
	428	00	01	35
	425	00	00	25
	429	00	02	06
	430	00	04	59
	405	00	02	76
	407	00	00	30
	406	00	01	77
	403	00	00	10
	404	00	04	70
	387	00	00	13
	388	00	03	01
	390	00	01	14
	389	00	01	78
	384	00	01	89
	391	00	02	68
	392	00	02	04
	393	00	05	78
	383	00	00	10
	351	00	00	10
	352	00	03	57
	354	00	01	79
	353	00	02	23
	355	00	00	21
	333	00	06	05
	334	00	07	01
	335	00	01	45
	320	00	00	69

1	2	3	4	5
1) Solatbrahmapur (Contd)	331	00	07	66
	330	00	04	24
	329	00	00	17
	517	00	09	36
	518	00	06	73
	560	00	07	21
	559	00	04	02
	558	00	03	39
	565	00	06	37
	566	00	07	29
	586	00	06	33
	589	00	04	02
	591	00	01	14
	590	00	00	78
	598	00	01	75
	597	00	07	40
	596	00	05	81
	619	00	06	94
	618	00	07	78
	611	00	00	10
	In bet suy no. 611 & 616	00	00	10
	616	00	00	91
	617	00	04	59
	615	00	00	10
	In bet suy no. 615 & 651	00	00	86
	651	00	00	49
	650	00	01	16
	645	00	03	40
	647	00	00	10
	648	00	01	65
	649	00	00	97
	652	00	01	32
	910	00	00	99
	653	00	04	19
	909	00	02	16
	898	00	02	61
	654	00	00	66
	671	00	01	25
	908	00	02	98
	890	00	10	88
	900	00	00	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Solapur (Gand)	00		2827		00				
01	00	00	901	00	00				10
02	00	00	902	00	00				81
03	00	00	903	00	00				10
04	00	00	895	00	08				19
05	00	00	893	00	04				69
06	00	00	892	00	09				65
07	00	00	887	00	03				58
08	00	00	885	00	05				78
09	00	00	883	00	02				92
10	00	00	884	00	00				91
11	00	00	861	00	05				28
12	00	00	860	00	01				21
13	00	00	857	00	00				25
14	00	00	853	00	28				82
15	00	00	836	00	00				10
16	00	00	838	00	01				01
17	00	00	851	00	12				48
18	00	00	852	00	27				82
19	00	00	1612	00	01				34
20	00	00	1146	00	01				44
21	00	00	1150	00	01				05
22	00	00	1151	00	02				13
23	00	00	1149	00	04				35
24	00	00	1148	00	05				46
25	00	00	1165	00	01				26
26	00	00	1164	00	11				14
27	00	00	1163	00	06				95
28	00	00	1196	00	02				01
29	00	00	1197	00	04				73
30	00	00	1198	00	03				61
31	00	00	1200	00	02				23
2) Brahmanabar	00		432	00	01				22
01	00	00	433	00	07				67
02	00	00	434	00	10				42
03	00	00	436	00	13				82
04	00	00	438	00	00				10
05	00	00	437	00	02				04
06	00	00	442	00	11				03
07	00	00	443	00	02				76
08	00	00	444	00	06				65
09	00	00	479	00	00				19
10	00	00	445	00	22				88
11	00	00	448	00	06				99
12	00	00	376	00	02				10
13	00	00	450	00	05				60
14	00	00	449	00	00				57
15	00	00	451	00	09				84
16	00	00	456	00	11				34

	2	3	4	5
467		00	04	17
466		00	03	77
465		00	02	87
468		00	00	31
469		00	01	45
470		00	12	71
518		00	00	10
471		00	03	05
472		00	10	50
315		00	01	48
314		00	06	56
311		00	03	88
313		00	05	31
312		00	01	57
310		00	01	42
308		00	01	58
302		00	03	12
303		00	07	73
305		00	00	10
304		00	01	17
301		00	04	79
166		00	03	92
165		00	04	47
168		00	01	80
164		00	01	84
162		00	00	53
161		00	01	47
167		00	02	02
146		00	11	76
159		00	00	84
160		00	01	09
158		00	01	25
155		00	00	10
154		00	00	54
147		00	05	41
134		00	01	98
148		00	02	10
133		00	02	07
131		00	00	36
149		00	00	10
130		00	01	37
132		00	02	90
121		00	10	70
110		00	00	08
620		00	10	08
119		00	03	51
118		00	10	09
116		00	00	32

[F. No. L-14014/112/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नव और रोकथाम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2010

कर. आ. 167.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य रेलवे प्रबंधन के संघर्ष निपटारे और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 41012/149/2004-आई और (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2010

S.O. 167.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 59/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-12-2010.

[No. L-41012/149/2004-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI****PRESENT:**

K. B. Katak, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/59 of 2005

Employers in relation to the management of (1) G. M., Central Railway, Mumbai, (2) DRM, Central Railway, Mumbai, (3) Sr. DCM, Central Railway, Mumbai.

- (1) The General Manager, Central Railway, Mumbai CST, Mumbai-1.
- (2) Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Mumbai CST, Mumbai-1.
- (3) Sr. Divisional Commercial Manager, Central Railway, Mumbai CST, Mumbai-1.

AND

Their Workmen.

The General Secretary,
Madhya Railway Karamchari Sangh,
33, Moti Bazar,
Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (W),
Mumbai-400028.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. Ashwani Kulkarni, Advocate (S.No. 3)

For the Workmen : No appearance.

Mumbai, dated 9th November, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment by its Order No. L-41012/149/2004-IR (B-1) dated 22-2-2005 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the General Manager, Central Railway, Mumbai through its officers in awarding the punishment of 'Compulsory Retirement with full consequential benefits' to Shri D. P. Railwar vide order dated 11-6-2003 read with order dated 26-9-2003 is legal, proper and just? If not, then what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date and what other directions are necessary in the matter?"

2. The matrix of the case in nut shell is as follows: Workman late D. P. Railwar, was serving with Central Railway. The General Manager, Central Railway had directed inquiry for having found excess amount of Rs. 1,010 with the workman in his ticket sale collection of the day and the workman was H.R. Booking Clerk, therefore, inquiry was directed. The Inquiry Officer held the workman guilty and submitted the inquiry report to the General Manager, Central Railway. The General Manager, vide his order dt. 11-6-2003 removed the workman from the service. The workman preferred appeal against said penalty of removal from service. The competent authority i.e., the ADRM (S) considered the appeal of the workman and reduced the penalty to compulsory retirement with an order dt. 26-9-2003. The workman has applied to the Labour Commissioner through Union for conciliation. As the conciliation failed, the matter was referred to Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

3. The Union has filed Statement of Claim (Ex-B) contending that the inquiry was not proper and the punishment is disproportionate. According to them the Departmental enquiry was held in violation of the provisions of law and against the principles of natural justice, therefore, it is illegal and unsustainable. Therefore, finding of Inquiry Officer deserves to be quashed. They also pray that the punishment awarded also should be quashed and the legal heirs of the workman be granted all consequential reliefs which workman was entitled by reinstatement.

4. The Party No. 1, Central Railway resisted the statement of claim vide their written statement (Ex-9). According to them, the deceased workman was working as a Head Booking Clerk. He was found guilty of serious charges of over-charging the decoy passengers. Departmental enquiry was conducted in accordance with the disciplinary rules. Reasonable opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself. The Inquiry Officer found the workman guilty of the charges levelled against him. The Central Railway issued order of removal of the workman from service. In result, the punishment was reduced to compulsory retirement with full consequential benefits. Accordingly, gratuity pension and other benefits were given to the widow of the deceased employee. According to the management, the deceased workman or his legal heirs are not entitled to claim reinstatement of the workman and benefits thereof. The husband of the applicant has not exhausted the remedy of revision. It implies that he had no grievance against the order of compulsory retirement. Therefore, they pray that the reference be rejected with cost.

5. My Learned Presiding Officer has framed the issues at Ex-11. The matter was kept for hearing. Since number of dates, the reference was for filing affidavit of witness of party No. 2. However, the witness i.e. the heirs of deceased workman did not turn up. As the witness of Party No. 2 was absent, the reference was kept for dismissal. In spite of this, notice of the legal heirs of the deceased workman remained present of their affidavit. Thus I think claim of the Party No. 1 deserves to be rejected. Thus the order :

Reference stands rejected for want of prosecution.

Date: 9-11-2010 K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

20th November, 2010

का.का.प.प्र.सं. १७७३-१७७४/२०१० अविनियम, १९४७ (१९४७ को १४) को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य रेलवे प्रशासन के द्वारा केन्द्रीय रेलवे प्रशासन के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अविनियम, १९४७ को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को १४-१२-२०१० को प्राप्त हुआ था।

को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य रेलवे प्रशासन के द्वारा केन्द्रीय रेलवे प्रशासन के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अविनियम, १९४७ को प्रस्तावित ११-६-२००९ को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को १४-१२-२०१० को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 148 In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby orders the award (Ref. No. 72/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the

industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-12-2010.

[No. L-41011/38/2008-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT:

K. B. Katake, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/72 of 2009

Employers in relation to the management of Central Railway:

The General Manager,
Central Railway,
Mumbai CST, Mumbai-400 001

AND

Their Workmen

The General Secretary,
Rail Mazdoor Union,
Matunga, Mumbai

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. Abhay Kulkarni, Advocate.

For the Workmen : No appearance

Mumbai, dated 29th November, 2010

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-41011/38/2008-IR(B-I) dated 17-6-2009 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the above dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

2. After receipt of the reference, notices were sent to both the parties. The union and the workman though were served by RP/AD thrice, did not turn up since last number of dates. The acknowledgements are at Ex-6, 8 and 11. As the workman concerned and the union are absent since beginning and have not filed their statement

of claim, the reference deserves to be dismissed. Thus I pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference stands dismissed with no order as to costs.

Date: 29-11-2010 K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2010

क.स. 169.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनकी कार्यवाही के बीच अनुबंध में निदेश औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकार-1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (सदम सख्य 10/2009) को प्रसारित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स एल-41012/92/2006-आर और (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2010

S.O. 169.-In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No. 10/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Railway Finance Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-12-2010.

[No. L-41012/92/2006-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. B. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI

LD. NO. 10/2009

Yatender Kumar Sharma,
S/o Shri L. N. Sharma,
R/o 342, Ground Floor, Indra Puram,
Nayay Khand-II,
Ghaziabad (U. P.) Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC),
UGF, East Tower, N.B.C.C. Place,
Bhisham Pitamah Marg,
Pragati Vihar, Lodi Road, New Delhi. Management

AWARD

Professional services of M/s Himgorani M. and Company, Chartered Accountants (hereinafter referred to

as the Retainer of Accounts) were engaged by Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) for preparation of accounts, maintenance of books of accounts, control of inventory, profit and loss account and balance sheet. The Retainer of Accounts was under an obligation to send one of his representatives to attend the office of the Corporation to carry out jobs referred above. Shri Yatender Sharma was deputed by Retainer of Accounts, along with other employees, to carry out the jobs in April, 1997. While performing the aforesaid jobs on behalf of the Retainer of Accounts, he filed a writ petition before High Court of Delhi, seeking his regularisation in service of the Corporation. On 28-5-97 an interim order was granted by High Court in his favour, restraining the Corporation not to dispense with the service of the claimant for substituting him with some other person as a contract labour till further orders. On 01-06-1999, the Retainer of Accounts decided to withdraw the claimant from the assignment and deputed one Mr. Swati in his place to carry out jobs assigned by the Corporation. Despite that order claimant continued to visit the premises of the Corporation. On 07-06-1999, the Corporation wrote a letter to the claimant and advised him to obtain an authority letter from the Retainer of Accounts, in case he wants to work for the latter. A contempt petition was filed by the claimant before High Court of Delhi, which petition was dismissed vide order dated 11-11-99. Subsequently, writ petition was disposed of with permission to the claimant to approach an authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (in short the Act).

2. Claimant filed a claim statement before the Conciliation Officer in the year 2006, who initiated conciliation proceedings over the matter. The Corporation demurred the claim. Since conciliation proceedings failed, a failure report was submitted by the Conciliation Officer before the appropriate Government. On consideration of the said failure report, the appropriate Government declined to make a reference of the dispute vide its order dated 28-12-06.

3. A review petition was preferred by the claimant before the appropriate Government. Review petition was considered by the appropriate Government and Conciliation Officer was consulted over the matter. The appropriate Government decided to make a reference of the dispute for adjudication. Accordingly the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-41012/92/2006-IR(B-1), New Delhi, dated 16th of March, 2008, with the following terms:

"Whether the termination of the services of Shri Yatender Kumar on 6-7-99 by the management of IRFC Ltd. is legal and justified? If not what relief the workman concerned is entitled to and from which date?"

4. Corrigendum dated 4-3-08 was issued wherein the appropriate Government decided that initially it took a decision to decline a reference but subsequently on consideration of review petition and after consultation with the Conciliation Officer it thought it expedient to refer the dispute for adjudication. In that corrigendum the appropriate Government made a reference to its adjudication order dated 21-3-2008. Subsequent corrigendum dated 8-5-08 was issued by the appropriate Government wherein the said date was corrected as 10th of March, 2008. In either of these corrigendums no correction as to the terms of reference was made.

5. Claim statement was filed by the claimant pleading that he was employed by the Corporation in April, 1997 as an Assistant in Bond Section. Since the date of his employment, he has been signing attendance register of the Corporation and was paid for overtime work. However, his wages were being paid through a Sham contractor, which wages were only half of the wages of group 'D' employees. He worked with the Corporation honestly and diligently. He was a workman within the meaning of clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act. He had put in 240 days service in each calendar year. No appointment letter and wage slips were issued to him. He along with others, who were similarly placed, made representation to the Corporation and other various authorities for regularization of his services. Despite receipt of his representation neither his services were regularized nor he was granted legal benefits. He was constrained to file a writ petition being W.P. (C) No. 3517 of 1999 before High Court of Delhi. On 28th of May, 99, an order was passed by the High Court directing the Corporation not to dispend with his services, which order was violated when he was not allowed to join his duties w.e.f. 4-6-99. He filed a complaint before S. H. O. P.S. R. K. Puram, New Delhi. Action of the Corporation is violative of the provisions of Sections 23-F, 25-G and 25-H of the Act.

6. Claimant asserts that the job performed by him was of permanent nature and still available with the Corporation. Sanctioned posts are still available with the Corporation and services of his junior have been regularized. Working as casual or temporary continuously amount to unfair labour practice. He is out of job since the date of termination of his services. He claims reinstatement with continuity and full back wages, besides regularization of his job.

7. The Corporation filed its written statement running into 43 pages, supported by affidavit of Ms. Neera Khuntia, Group General Manager. When one would like to take an exercise of reading written statement submitted by the Corporation, he would find himself lost in quibbles of linguistic jargons, instead of getting facts out of it. Surprisingly Ms. Khuntia was lost in wilderness, when

she went on to narrate facts in the written statement, so filed. This practice of the Corporation is deprecated.

8. Out of contents of the written statement, it could be made out that the Corporation asserts that the claimant was an employee of the Retainer of Accounts, and not its employee. It has been projected that the Corporation is not an industry, and the claimant is not a workman. Emphasis have been laid on discrepant facts pleaded in the claim statement and the Corporation agitates that the claimant asserts at one place that he was Assistant while at the other place he projects that he was working as Accountant. Had he been in the employment of the Corporation, he would have been aware of his designation. Filing of writ petition by the claimant before High Court of Delhi has not been disputed. Interim order dated 28-5-99 is also admitted. However, the Corporation projects that the claimant was withdrawn from the job by the Retainer of Accounts on 3rd of June, 99 and on 7th of June, 99 a letter was written to him by the Corporation in that regard. He filed a contempt petition before High Court of Delhi, which was rejected on 11-11-99. Corporation projects that writ petition was also dismissed and as such order passed by High Court of Delhi operates as resjudicata. It went on to agitate that in the claim statement, the claimant speaks that his wages were paid through a sham contractor, but he opts not to disclose name of the Contractor. Since the claimant was an employee of Retainer of Accounts, the Corporation was not aware whether he worked honestly or diligently or otherwise. He was never under disciplinary control and authority of the Corporation. There was no occasion for the Corporation to form an opinion about his work and conduct. It has been agitated that since the claimant was not an employee of the Corporation, he cannot assert that juniors to him were regularized. Onus lies on the claimant to prove that he was employee of the Corporation. In his claim statement he is trying to take advantage of his own wrong, asserts the Corporation. It has been projected that the claim statement is devoid of merits, hence it may be rejected.

9. Out of pleadings, following issues were settled :

1. Whether there was any relationship of employer and employee between the parties ?
2. As in terms of reference.
3. Relief.

10. Claimant has examined himself in support of his claim. Ms. Neera Khuntia tendered her affidavit to establish defence of the Corporation. She was cross examined at length on behalf of the claimant. No other witness was examined by either of the parties.

11. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri B. S. Rana, authorised representative, advanced arguments on behalf

of the claimant. Shri R. P. Kapoor, authorised representative, raised his submissions on behalf of the Corporation. Written arguments were also filed by Shri Kapoor. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows :

Issue No. 1.

12. Claimant deposed that he joined services with Indian Railway Finance Corporation in April, 1997 as an Accountant. His attendance was marked by Shri S. N. Sharma, Administrative Officer. His salary was paid through cheque. Conveyance charges were also paid to him. Payment vouchers in that regard are Ex. WW2/1 to Ex. WW1/7. As an Accountant he used to prepare vouchers, cheques and balance sheets etc. He used to perform all work relating to accounts. He used to report to Manager Accounts. All facilities, available to a regular employee, were available to him. Manager Accounts used to sanction his leaves. No appointment letter was issued. He made a demand for an appointment letter and regularization of his services, vide letters Ex. WW1/8 to Ex. WW1/15. On 28-5-99 he was not allowed to join his duties. He made a complaint in this regard to police, which is Ex. WW1/16. Shri M. Kanan joined services after his termination, whose services have been regularized.

13. Smt. Neera Khuntia swears in her affidavit Ex. MW1/A that the claimant was never an employee of the Corporation. He claimed salary from his employer, namely, M/s Hingorani M and Co. He was withdrawn by M/s Hingorani M. and Co. to perform job for the Corporation, vide its letter dated 3-6-99. The claimant has suppressed facts in this regard. He was working in the premises of the Corporation as a representative of M/s Hingorani M. and Co. Retainer of Accounts and Finance, appointed by the Corporation.

14. Rival facts testified by the claimant and Ms. Neera Khuntia are to be appreciated, in order to ascertain as to whether relationship of employer and employee was ever established between the parties. The relationship of employer and employee is constituted by a contract, express or implied between employer and employee. A contract of service is one in which a person undertakes to serve another and to obey his reasonable orders within the scope of the duty undertaken. A contract of employment may be inferred from the conduct which goes to show that such a contract was intended although never expressed and when there has, in fact, been employment of the kind usually performed by the employees. Any such inference, however, is open to rebuttal as by showing that the relation between the parties concerned was on a charitable footing or the parties were relations or partners or were directors of a limited company which employed no

staff. While the employee, at the time, when his services were engaged, need not have known the identity of his employer, there must have been some act or contract by which the parties recognized one another as master or servant.

15. When claimant was subjected to cross examination, he concedes that representation Ex. WW1/8 to Ex. WW1/15 nowhere specify his claim nor his signature appear thereon. He further concedes that a writ petition bearing No. CWP 3519 of 1999 was filed by him before High Court of Delhi for regularization of his services. He was questioned to explain as to who (claimant's contractor) used to pay his salary, which proposition was evaded by him. However, he tried to assert that he never bothered to notice as to who has drawn cheques of his salary in his favour. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that claimant had intentionally concealed material facts to the effect that cheques of his salary were being issued by M/s. Hingorani M and Co., the Retainer of Accounts, appointed by the Corporation. Ms. Khuntia asserts that the claimant was working with M/s Hingorani M. and Co. and not with the Corporation. Out of facts projected by these two witnesses, it is evident that the claimant was paid his wages by M/s. Hingorani M. and Co., who was Retainer of Accounts for the Corporation. Claimant concedes that no appointment letter was ever issued in his favour. He was withdrawn from the assignment by M/s. Hingorani M. and Co., which fact is evident out of letter dated 3-6-99 proved as Ex. WW1/2.

16. A person acting under the direction of another is obviously employed by the person under whose directions he is performing the job. Legal connotation of word "employed" is well known. It connotes existence of relationship of master and servant between the employer and the employee. In other words, it involves the concept of employment under a contract of service. The word "employed" does not necessarily mean employed in actual work. It may merely mean "keeping (him) in the service". Where A agreed with B that he, as solicitor of the company, should receive and accept a salary of Rs. 1200 per annum, instead of sending him an annual bill of costs, and would act for the company for that salary, in all matters connected with the company, with certain exceptions, it may be pertinent to determine what are the obligations upon the parties to such an agreement. It appears that for a year, at least, the attorney would be bound to transact the general business of the company for that salary only, and A would be bound for the same period at least to keep him in his retainer and employment as an attorney and solicitor though A might have no work to do. Similarly, medical advisers may be employed at a salary to be ready in case of illness, members of theatrical establishments in case their labours should be needed, household servants in performance of their duty when their masters visit in these and other similar cases, the requirements of actual service

is distinct from the employment by the party employing. The test which has to be applied in determining the question as to whether a person is employed in a commercial establishment is whether he is wholly or principally employed in connection with the business of the said establishment. As soon as it is shown that the employment of the person is either wholly or principally connected with the business of the establishment, he falls within the definition of an employee. Reference can be made to *T. Devadas* [1972 (2) 111 K. 226].

A person will be an employee if he is employed for wages in or in connection with the work of an establishment or is directly employed by the principal employer or any assistant or independent preliminary to or connected with the work of the establishment or if he is employed by or through an immediate employer on the premises of the establishment and his services are temporarily lent or loaned to the principal employer by the person with whom the period of his services are so lent or loaned his actual contract of service. The term also includes any person employed for wages connected with the administration of the establishment or any part, department or branch thereof with the purchase of raw material, handling of the stock of the products of the establishment. Reference may be made to *Gnanabharathi Mills* [1974 (2) 111 K. 3530]. The word "employee" takes within its scope any person wholly or mainly employed as wages by an employer in or in connection with any business, trade or manufacture carried on by him. Existence of a legal relationship of master and servant is the main element of the word "employee". It involves the concept of contract of service, a contract of service in connection with the service.

In *Food Corporation of India* [1985 (1) 111 K. 4], the Apex Court stated that the word "employee" has at least two known meanings, viz. relationship brought by express or implied contract of service in which the employee renders service for wages to be engaged by the employer and the latter agrees to pay him in cash or kind, as agreed between them; it also denotes a relationship of command and obedience in connection with a person being an employee and that does not denote, in other words, a relationship between the employee and him as that of master and servant. Where a contractor employs a workman to do work which is connected with a third person, the workman of the contractor would not, without something more, be the workman of the third person.

In the light of the law laid in precedents referred above, it would be determined as to whether claimant has been able to bring it on the ground that he was employed by the Corporation in its service. Claimant concedes that no appointment letter was issued in his favour by the Corporation. It is not his case that the Corporation used to release salary in his favour for the work performed by

him. It is admitted fact that the claimant preferred a writ before the High Court of Delhi seeking regularization of his service with the Corporation. Corporation asserted that claimant was getting his salary from M/s Hingorani M. and Co., the retainer of Accounts. Though an interim order was passed in that writ petition but subsequently it came to be dismissed. Therefore, it is evident that in the writ petition the claimant failed to establish that he was an employee of the Corporation.

20. Though the claimant could not show that he was ever appointed by the Corporation, yet a peculiar fact has been brought over the record by him. He had proved documents Ex. WW1/1 to Ex. WW1/7. These documents are the applications submitted by the claimant to the Corporation for release of his travelling allowance for the month of July, 97, January, April, May, June and July, 98. Ex. WW1/7 is an application submitted by the claimant for release of expenses incurred by him in performance of his duties with the Corporation. When perused it emerged over the record that he claimed travelling allowance from his residence to the office of the Corporation and sometimes from the office of the Corporation to his residence. His application was considered and granted. A sum of Rs. 1520 was ordered to be released in his favour by the Corporation. In the same manner his applications Ex. WW1/5, Ex. WW1/2, Ex. WW1/1, Ex. WW1/4 and Ex. WW1/3 were granted for the month of January, April, May, June and July, 98. Consequently it is evident that for the period referred above the Corporation sanctioned travelling allowance, incurred by the claimant for attending to his duties with the Corporation.

21. Question for consideration comes as to in what capacity the Corporation sanctioned travelling allowance, for the period referred above in favour of the claimant. Whether he could have claimed those allowances from the Corporation, while being an employee of Retainer of Accounts? Without being an employee of the Corporation, the claimant cannot put forward his claim for release of travelling allowance in his favour. By granting applications of the claimant, the Corporation conceded that there existed some relationship between it and the claimant. What were those relations is a proposition which the Corporation ought to have answered. The Corporation simply asserts, that he was an employee of the Retainer of Accounts, which assertion stands brushed aside by the fact that Corporation opted to release travelling allowance in favour of the claimant. Therefore, the documents referred above make it clear that impliedly the Corporation established relationship of employer and employee between it and the claimant.

22. When relationship of employee and employer was established by the Corporation with the claimant, in that situation Hingorani M. and Co. was in a capacity of a juristic person, who was interposed in between by the

Corporation. Arrangement made by the Corporation in that regard cannot be termed as genuine. It was sham, bogus, ruse or camouflage, with a view to avoid legal relationship between the parties and to deny legal rights of the claimant. Therefore, it is concluded that relationship of employer and employee were there between the Corporation and the claimant, since July, 1997. The claimant has been able to tilt the scale in his favour by proving the documents referred above. Consequently it is announced that relationship of employer and employee were there between the parties. Issue is, therefore, answered in favour of the claimant and against the Corporation.

Issue No. 2.

23. It was pleaded on behalf of the Corporation that it is not an industry within the meaning of clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act. The claimant disputes that the Corporation is not an industry, as defined by the Act. To appreciate submissions of rival parties, it is expedient to have a glance on definition of word "industry", provided in clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act, which definition is extracted thus :

"Industry" means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen."

24. The definition of "industry" is both exhaustive and inclusive. It is in two parts. The first part says that it "means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers" and then goes to say that it "includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen." Thus one part defined it from the stand point of the employer, and the other part from the stand point of the employees. The first part of the definition gives the statutory meaning of the industry, whereas the second part deliberately refers to several other items of industry and bring them in the definition in an inclusive way. The first part of the definition determines any industry by reference to occupation of employers in respect of certain activities viz. business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling. The second part views the matter from the angle of employees and is designed to include something more in what the term primarily denotes. By this part of the definition any calling, employment, handicraft, industrial occupation or avocation of workmen is included in the concept of industry. This part gives extended connotation.

25. Gloss was put on the definition of word "industry" by the High Courts and the Apex Court time and again. The question as to what is "industry" has continuously baffled and perplexed the courts. A graph of the cases decided by the Apex Court, if plotted on the background of the expression used in two parts of the

definition of "industry", would represent rather a zig zag curve. There have been various judicial ventures in this rather volatile area of law. The decided cases show that the efforts were made to evolve first by reference to characteristics regarded as essential for constituting an activity as in an "industry". Various cases would show that the Apex Court has been guided more by empirical rather than a strictly analytical approach. Most of the decisions have centered around the expression "undertaking" used in the definition. In *Ranigumhai Water Supply and Sewerage Board* (1978 Lab. I.C. 778) the Apex Court reviewed the earlier decisions on interpretation of the wide words encompassed in the definition and formulated positive and negative principles for identifying "industry" as enacted by clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act. It would be expedient to reproduce the authoritative pronouncement of the Court, in the very words set out in the majority decision, handed down by Justice Krishna Rao, which are extracted thus :

"1. "Industry" as defined in S.2(j) and explained in *Banerji* (AIR 1938 S.C. 59) has a wide import.

- (a) Where (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by Co-operation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is characteristic) (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to material bliss i.e. making on a large scale, proved or foods) *prima facie*, there is an "industry" in that enterprise.
- (b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.
- (c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.
- (d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

II. Although Section 2(j) uses words of the widest amplitude in its two limbs, the re-meaning cannot be magnified to overreach itself.

- (a) "Undertaking" must suffer a contextual and associational shrinkage as explained in *Banerjee* and in this judgement, so also, service, calling and the like. This yields the inference that all organized

activity possessing the triple elements in 1(supra), although not trade or business, may still be 'industry' provided the nature of activity, viz. the employer-employee basis, bears resemblance to what we find in trade or business. This takes into the fold 'industry' undertaking, calling and services, adventures, "analogous to the carrying on the trade or business". All features, other than the methodology of carrying on the activity viz in organizing the co-operation between employer and employee, may be dissimilar. It does not matter, if on the employment terms there is analogy.

III. Application of these guidelines should not short of their logical reach by invocation of creeds, cult or inner sense of incongruity or outer sense of indignation for or resultant of the economic operations. The ideology of the Act being industrial peace, regulation and resolution of industrial disputes between employer and workmen, the range of their statutory ideology must inform the reach of the statutory definition. Nothing less, nothing more.

- (a) The consequences are (i) profession, (ii) clubs, (iii) education institutions, (iv) co-operatives, (v) research institutes, (vi) charitable projects and (vii) other kindred adventures, if they fulfil the triple tests listed in 1(supra), cannot be exempted from the scope of Section 2(j).
- (b) A restricted category of professions, clubs, co-operatives and even gurukulas and little research labs may qualify for exemption if in simple ventures, substantially, and going by the dominant nature criterion, substantively no employees are entertained but in menial nature, marginal employees are hired without destroying the non employee character of the unit.
- (c) If, in a pious or altruistic mission many employ themselves, free or for small honoraria or like return, mainly drawn by sharing in the purpose or cause, such as lawyers volunteering to run a free legal services clinic or doctors serving in their spare hours in a free medical centre or subordinates working at the bidding of the holiness, divinity or like

central personality, and the services are supplied free or at nominal cost and those who serve are not engaged for remuneration or on the basis of master and servant relationship, then, the institution is not an industry even if stray servants, manual or technical, are hired. Such eleemosynary or like undertakings alone are exempt not other generosity, compassion, developmental passion or project.

IV. The dominant nature test :

- (a) Where a complex of activities, some of which qualify for exemption, other not, involves employees on the total undertaking, some of whom are not "workmen" as in the University of Delhi case (AIR 1963 S.C. 1873) or some departments are not productive of goods and services if isolated, even then, the predominant nature of the services and the integrated nature of the departments as explained in the Corporation of Nagpur (AIR 1960 S. C. 657) will be the true test. The whole undertaking will be industry although those who are not "workmen" by definition may not benefit by the status.
- (b) Notwithstanding the previous clauses, sovereign functions, strictly understood (alone) qualify for exemption, not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by govt. or statutory bodies.
- (c) Even in department discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially severable; then they can be considered to come within S.2(j).
- (d) Constitutional and competently enacted legislative provisions may remove from the scope of the all categories which otherwise may be covered thereby.

V. We overrule *Safdarjung* (AIR 1970 S. C. 1407), *Solicitors*, case (AIR 1962 S. C. 1080), *Gymkhana* (AIR 1968 S. C. 554), *Delhi university* (AIR 1963 S. C. 1873), *Dhanraj Giriji Hospital* (AIR 1975 SC 2032) and other rulings whose ratio runs counter to the principles enunciated above, and the *Hospital Mazdoor Sabha* (AIR 1960 SC 610) is hereby rehabilitated."

26. Principles laid down in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (supra) hold ground. Therefore, the controversy raised will be adjudicated in view of the law laid by the Apex Court in the precedent referred above. The Corporation agitates that it is not an industry. The view point held by the Corporation is that no profit motive activities are being carried on by it. No business is being run, hence the Corporation cannot be termed as an "industry". Except the facts referred above, the Corporation nowhere projects any other factors to lay emphasis on the proposition that it is not an 'industry'. Contra to it the claimant agitates that the Corporation is an 'industry'.

27. In Baroda Borough Municipality [1957 (1) LLJ 8] the Apex Court held that though municipal activity could not be truly regarded as business or trade, yet it would fall within the scope of expression 'undertaking'. Non-profit undertaking of the municipality were included in the concept of 'industry' even if there is no private enterprise. The court reiterated that branches of work that can be regarded as analogous to carrying out of a trade or business would fall within the meaning of 'industry' in clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act. In reaching the decision, the Apex Court relied precedent in D. N. Banerji (supra) and ruled that it would be sufficient that the activity is an 'undertaking' analogous to the carrying on of a trade or business and involves cooperation between the employers and employees. This result was reached by extending the meaning of the expression 'undertaking' to cover adventures not strictly trade or business but 'objects very similar'. Reference can also be made to Madras Gymkhana Club Employees' Union (supra).

28. In Indian Standard Institute [1966 (1) LLJ 33] the Apex Court suggested that in order to be recognized as an undertaking analogous to trade or business, the activity must be an economical activity in the sense that it is productive of material goods or material services. In Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (supra), the Apex Court laid down that an activity systematically or habitually undertaken for the production or distribution of goods for rendering material services to the community at large or a part of such community with the help of employees is an undertaking. An 'industry' thus was said to involve cooperation between the employer and employee for the object of satisfying material human needs but not for oneself nor for pleasure nor necessity for profit. Lack of business and profit motive or capital investment would not take out an activity from the sweep of 'industry'. If other conditions are satisfied, it is the activity in question which attracts the definition and the absence of investment of any capital or the fact that the activity is conducted for profit motive or not, would not make material difference. Conversely mere existence of profit motive will not necessarily convert the activity into "industry" if other tests are not satisfied.

29. As detailed above, the Corporation made a claim of not being an industry merely on the count that no profit motive activities were being carried on. Lack of business, profit motive or capital investment would not take out the Corporation from the sweep of definition of word 'industry', since other standards laid by the Apex Court in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (supra) stand satisfied. The activities carried on by the Corporation are systematic for rendering material services to the community at large, with the help of its employees. Therefore, absence of profit motive will not take out the activities of the 'corporation' from the ambit of the definition of an 'industry' given in clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act. It is concluded that the Corporation is an 'industry' within the meaning of clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act and contention raised in that regard is unfounded.

30. The Corporation agitates that decision of the High Court on the writ petition operates as res-judicata, which contention is rebutted by the claimant. Question for consideration comes as to whether adjudication by the High Court in writ petition operates as res-judicata. For an answer, the Tribunal has to consider as to whether principles of res-judicata can be invoked. It is well settled that entire Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (in short the Code) is not applicable to an industrial adjudication, yet principles of res-judicata laid down under section 11 of the Code are applicable wherever possible. In Straw Board Manufacturing Company Ltd. [1974 (1) LLJ 499] the Apex Court observed :

"This is so since multiplicity of litigation, agitation and re-agitation of the same dispute at issue between the same employer and his employees will not be conducive to industrial peace which is principle object of all labour legislation bearing on industrial adjudication but in holding that the principles of res-judicata is applicable to a particular case, operating consideration is whether a matter in dispute in a subsequent case had earlier been directly and substantially in issue between the same parties and the same has been heard and fully decided by the Tribunal. The earlier question of issue must be relevant and germane in determining question of res-judicata in subsequent proceedings. The real character of the controversy between the parties is the determining factor and in complex and manifold one relation between the labour and capital giving rise to diverse kind of ruptures of varying seriousness no cast. A rule can be laid down. Some distinction of whatever shade of magnitude may have to be borne in mind in compliance of the principles of res-judicata in industrial adjudication in contravention to civil proceedings."

31. In Hindustan Lever Ltd. (1984 Lab. I.C. 226) the Apex Court laid that "though this is highly technical

concept of civil justice may be kept in precise confined limits in the field of industrial adjudication which must as far as possible be kept free from such technicalities which thwart resolution of industrial disputes. It can safely be said that principle analogous to res-judicata can be availed of to settle any attempt at raising industrial disputes repeatedly in defiance of operative settlements and awards".

32. In *Punjab Cooperative Bank Ltd.* [1975 (II) LLJ 373] the Apex Court upheld the validity of the application of principles of res-judicata to an issue raised in subsequent proceedings under section 33(C) (2) of the Act which had already been decided by a competent labour court in that regard in earlier industrial dispute. In *Bombay Gas Company Ltd.* [1975 (II) LLJ 345] the Apex Court had gone to the extent of even applying principles of constructive res-judicata. Justice Agriwami, speaking for the court observed:

"The doctrine of res-judicata is a wholesome one which is applicable not merely to matters covered by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure but to all litigations. It proceeds on the principle that there should be no unnecessary litigation and whatever claims and defences are open to parties should all be put forward at the same time, provided no confusion is likely to arise by so putting forward all such claims."

33. In *Mumbai Kamgar Sabha* [1976 (II) LLJ 186], commenting on the above case, Justice Krishna Iyer observed that "It is clear law, as long as the above ruling stands, that industrial litigation is no exception to the general principle underlying the doctrine of res-judicata". The court entertained a doubt about "the extension of the sophisticated doctrine of constructive res-judicata to industrial law which is governed by special methodology of constitution, adjudication and considerations of peaceful industrial relations, of collective bargaining and progressively better claim precedence over formalised rules of decision based on individual contests, specific causes of action and findings on particular issues", but *Bombay Gas Company Ltd.* case (supra) was distinguished on the basis of the observations in that case that "If the workers are dis-satisfied with any of the items in respect of which their claim has been rejected, it is open to them to raise a fresh dispute". This observation was interpreted to mean that "If a fresh dispute had been raised, after terminating a prior award, no bar of res-judicata could have been urged". For the purpose of attracting principles of res-judicata, the issue in the two proceedings must be common. The real character of controversy between the parties is the determining factor. An award relating to termination of services of a workman, after being given the effect of, does not impose any continuing obligation on the workman or the employer. The award, therefore,

becomes final and shall not cease to be operative after lapse of one year. It cannot be terminated by a notice under Sub-section (6) of Section 19 of the Act. That dispute cannot be referred to adjudication subsequently. The principles of res-judicata, as enunciated in *Burn and Company Ltd.* [1957 (I) LLJ 226] would apply to such a case with full force.

34. The Corporation had relied order dated 11-11-99 passed by the High Court on contempt petition, moved by the claimant. Order which resulted in disposal of the writ petition has not been filed by either of the parties. It seems that when contempt petition was dismissed by High Court of Delhi, the claimant opted not to pursue the writ petition. His writ petition came to be dismissed with liberty to him to approach the authorities under the Act. It emerges that issues were left open to be adjudicated by this Tribunal, when High Court disposed of the writ petition filed by the claimant. Under these circumstances, it is evident that the writ petition had not resulted into adjudication of the controversy on merits. Therefore, disposal of the writ petition by the High Court of Delhi will not stop the claimant to agitate issues before this Tribunal. Contention advanced by the Corporation is discarded on that issue too.

35. Order Ex. WW1/M2, passed by High Court of Delhi on 11th of November, 1999 has been proved by the Corporation. This order was passed, disposing of contempt petition moved by the claimant. As detailed above an interim order was passed and during continuance of the said order services of the claimant were dispensed with, by Retainer of Account, at the instance of the Corporation. As detailed in the order, letter dated 7th of June, 1990 was written by the Corporation to the claimant, which reads as under:

"It is noticed that you are sitting in the IRFC premises without permission, only regular employees of Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) and the persons deputed by and belonging to agencies like Registrars, Retainers etc. for doing their work authorised by IRFC, are permitted to sit and work in the IRFC premises. We have been informed by your employer i.e. M/s Hingorani M and Co. (HMC) who are also IRFC's Retainers for Accounts, that you have been withdrawn from your present assignment with IRFC and that they would be requiring your services in their office, IRFC is a financial institution dealing with security documents. You are, therefore, not permitted to sit in the IRFC premises since you are not authorised by M/s H.M.C. to handle any work.

While you were asked to leave the premises, there being no violation of Hon'ble High Court's orders, you threatened that you would not leave the

premises unless you are given a letter in writing to do so as advised by your lawyer. You are however, informed that IRFC shall present its case and shall abide by all the directions of the Court.

A detailed letter is being given to you so as to enable you to appreciate the position and to maintain discipline in the office premises of IRFC as otherwise there may be wrong signals. Maintaining discipline in the office is the foremost duty of every management. This is communicated to you, without prejudice to the case of IRFC in the writ petition No. 3517 of 1999 and CMP No. 7166/99. While we are not allowing you to come to this office, it should not be taken to mean that your services are dispensed with, because you have never been in the services of the IRFC.

If M/s HMC want you to work for them in IRFC, please bring the authority letter from them."

36. The Corporation had proved letter Ex. MW1/2, written by the Retainer of Accounts to the claimant. Ex. MW1/2 highlights that the Retainer of Accounts took a decision to withdraw the claimant from his assignment with the Corporation. He was advised to hand over all relevant papers and files to Ms. Swati and report back to the Company of Retainer of Accounts immediately. Issuance of this letter could raise an uproar, which led the claimant to move contempt petition before High Court of Delhi and subsequently the authorities under the Act for making a reference of the dispute to this Tribunal. Whether it was within the competence of the Retainer of Accounts to withdraw the claimant from his assignment with the Corporation, when Corporation had established direct relationship of employer and employee with him? Answer lies in negative. Retainer of Accounts was not competent to withdraw him from his assignment with the Corporation, when the Corporation opted to establish direct relationship of employer and employee between the parties. Therefore, letter Ex. MW1/2 was an instrument which was initiated at the instance of the Corporation. The claimant opted to visit premises of the Corporation for performance of his duties and that proposition led the Corporation to write letter referred above. Consequently it is evident that the Corporation was behind the curtain when Ex. MW1/2 was written by Retainer of Accounts to the claimant. In fact and reality it was the Corporation who snapped relationship of employer and employee between it and the claimant.

37. Claimant unfolds in his testimony that he joined service with the Corporation in April, 97 and served them continuously till May, 1999. He announced that on 28th of May, 99 he was not allowed to join his duties. When his testimony was purified by an ordeal of cross examination, the Corporation simply took a stand that he was an

employee of the Retainer of Accounts. As detailed above, the Corporation established direct relationship of employer and employee with the claimant on 1st of July, 97. The claimant could highlight that he served the Corporation continuously till 28th of May, 1999. Therefore, it is evident that since July, 97 till 28-5-99 the claimant was in continuous service with the Corporation.

38. "Continuous Service" has been defined by Section 25-B of the Act. Under sub-section (1) of the said section, "continuous service for a period" may comprise of two period viz. (i) uninterrupted service, and (ii) interrupted service on account of (a) sickness, (b) authorized leave, (c) an accident, (d) a strike which is not legal, (e) a lock-out, and (f) a cessation of work that is not due to any fault on the part of the workman, shall be included in the "continuous service." Sub-section (2) of the said section introduces a fiction to the effect that even if a workman is not in "continuous service" within the meaning of clause (1) for a period of one year or six months, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service for that period under an employer if he has actually worked for the days specified in clauses (a) and (b) thereof. In *Vijay Kumar Majoo* (1968 Lab. I.C. 1180) it was held that one year's period contemplated by sub-section (2) furnished a unit of measure and if during that unit of measure the period of service actually rendered by the workman is 240 days, then he can be considered to have rendered one year's continuous service for the purpose of the section. The idea is that if within a unit period of one year a person had put in at least 240 days of service, then he must get the benefit conferred by the Act.

39. An enquiry has to be made to find out whether the workman has actually worked for not less than 240 days during a period of 12 calendar months immediately preceding the retrenchment. As unfolded by the claimant he rendered continuous service for 240 days with the Corporation 12 months preceding the date when relationship of employer and employee were severed. Consequently it is evident that the claimant has been able to establish that he rendered continuous service for more than a year with the Corporation.

40. At the cost of repetition, it is said that Yashender Kumar was retrenched on 28-5-99. He was engaged by the Corporation in July, 1997. The Corporation no where claims that his service was interrupted for any reason other than those detailed in sub-section (1) of Section 25-B of the Act. He rendered more than 240 days continuous service during the period of 12 calendar months immediately preceding the date of his retrenchment viz. 28th of May, 99. His case is covered within the definition of "continuous service" as enacted in Section 25-B of the Act. Therefore, it is appropriate to conclude that Yashender Kumar acquired status of an industrial employee, on rendering continuous service of three years with the management.

41. Shri Yatender Kumar asserts that he was employed as an Accountant by the management. On the other hand Ms. Khuntia projects that Yatender Kumar was not employed as an Accountant. She went on to depose that since Yatender Kumar was working with M/s Hingorani M. and Co. as an Accountant for the Corporation, who were Retainers for Accounts from 1997 till 3-6-1999, hence he is not an employee of the Corporation. Evidence was appreciated while adjudicating the facts in preceding sections and it was held that though Yatender Kumar was employed as an Accountant with M/s Hingorani M. and Co., yet direct relationship of employer and employee were established, as announced above. He performed functions of an Accountant for more than 2 years.

42. Shri Yatender Kumar projects that his services were dispensed with on 28-5-99. Ms. Khuntia nowhere presents that notice or pay in lieu thereof was given to Yatender Kumar, while terminating his services. Retrenchment compensation was not paid to him. The management was under an obligation to pay him compensation at the time of retrenchment. Payment of retrenchment compensation is a condition precedent to a valid order of retrenchment. Precedents in Bombay Union of Journalists case [1964 (1) LLJ 351], Adishwar Lal (1970 Lab. I.C. 936) and B. M. Gupta [1979 (1) LLJ 168] announce that subsequent payment of compensation can not validate an invalid order of retrenchment. As retrenchment compensation was not paid to Yatender Kumar, consequently action of the management falls within the mischief of Section 25-F of the Act.

43. It is not the case of the Corporation that when service of the claimant were dispensed with a notice for a period of one month was served upon him or he was paid in lieu thereof. No evidence has been brought over the record that retrenchment compensation was paid to the claimant, when his services were dispensed with. On this the claimant asserts that on 28-5-97 he was not allowed to join his duties and letter dated 7th of June, 99 was written to him by the Corporation. In order Ex. WW1/M2, High Court had detailed the contents of the letter written by the claimant to the Corporation on 15-6-99, which are reproduced thus:—

"Re : Your Letter No. IRFC/ADMN, DATED : 7-6-99.

I am in receipt of your above mentioned letter directing me not to sit in the IRFC premises.

At the outset I would like to point out that your above mentioned letter is in clear and categories violation of the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 28-5-99 which orders you not to dispense with my services. However, by not permitting to sit in the IRFC premises you are blatantly and purposely flouting the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

In the said letter you have mentioned that only regular employees are entitled to sit in the IRFC premises. You forget that CW 3517/99 filed by me is for regularization of my services. In any event you have been restrained from terminating my services by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

I would also like to once again reiterate that as pointed out by me in CW 3517/99 my employers are not M/s. Hingorani and Co. but IRFC. You are simply trying to circumvent your contractual and legal obligations towards your temporary employees.

In this connection you have lodged a false and fraudulent FIR against me at the R. K. Puram Police Station alleging that I have threatened to hurt and bodily harm some employees of IRFC. The local police was also called in order to harass and intimidate me. "Subsequently on 9-6-99 the local police took me. Shri S. K. Rathi and Shri Rajinder Prasad (all petitioners before the Delhi High Court) to the Police Station R. K. Puram from the I.R.F.C. office. At your instance the local Police have told us that if we dare enter the IRFC office they would not only harm us bodily but also implicate us in false cases.

I have also been informed by my colleagues in IRFC that you are planning to further implicate me in fraudulent police cases. Your only objective in doing so is to make me withdraw CW 3517/99 filed by me against IRFC. You will therefore go to any length to circumvent the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

I, therefore, call upon you to withdraw your letter dated 7-6-99 with immediate effect failing which I shall have no option left but to approach the Hon'ble Delhi High court against you for committing contempt of Court. You are willfully disobeying the order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court dated 28-5-99 passed on CW 3517/99 and are, therefore, liable to be punished for the same."

Therefore, it is emerging over the record that neither notice nor pay in lieu thereof nor retrenchment compensation was paid to the claimant by the Corporation, when his services were dispensed with on 28th of May, 99. Consequently it is evident that retrenchment of the claimant is violative of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act.

44. When services of the claimant were retrenched in violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act, he is entitled to reinstatement in service. Shri Kapur argued that Corporation is a Government of India Undertaking, which has rules of recruitment. According to him, when claimant was engaged in violation of rules of recruitment, he is not entitled to reinstatement of service, since it would

amount to abrogation of those rules. Shri Rana presents that when Mr. M. Kannan joined service of the Corporation after termination of services of the claimant and his services have been regularized, it amounts to violation of provisions of Section 25-H of the Act, which casts an obligation on the Corporation to give an opportunity to the claimant for reemployment, as and when it propose to employ some one. He presents that the said legal obligation was violated by the Corporation. In her testimony Ms. Khuntia does not dispute that Shri M. Kannan is an employee of the Corporation. No issues were raised on the ground that Shri Kannan was engaged after termination of the services of the claimant and his services stands regularized. Consequently it is emerging over the record that after termination of the services of the claimant, the Corporation engaged Mr. Kannan and regularized his services also.

45. Shri Kannan, who was engaged after termination of the service of the claimant, would rank junior to the claimant. When a junior to the claimant has been regularized in the proposition it does not lie in the mouth of the Corporation to say that service of the claimant cannot be reinstated since it would amount to abrogate recruitment rules. Can management be permitted to treat equals differently? Answer lies in negative. In *Bal Kishan* [1990 (I) LLJ 61] the Apex Court announced that no junior shall be confirmed or promoted without considering the case of his senior. The observations made by the Apex Court are reproduced thus :

"In service, there could be only one norm for conferment or promotion of persons belonging to the same cadre. No junior shall be confirmed or promoted without considering the case of his senior. Any deviation from this principle will have demoralizing effect in service apart from their being contrary to Article 16(1) of the Constitution."

46. The management projected that in *Uma Devi* [2006 (4) SCC 1] the Apex Court ruled that a person who entered service dehors the rules has no right for regularization or continuance in service. The principle of law laid by the Apex Court in the aforesaid case is not a matter of dispute. Whether the law so laid would allow the management to discriminate the claimants from Shri M. Kannan, who was junior to him and placed on similar pedestal? Such a proposition was considered by the Apex Court in *Pooran Chandra Pandey* [2007 (12) Scale 304], wherein it was announced that precedent in *Uma Devi* (supra) cannot be applied mechanically without considering facts of a particular case. In *Uma Devi* it was ruled that a person, who entered the government service dehors rules cannot claim as right for continuance or regularization of service. However, the said decision nowhere speaks of a case where regularization in service has been sought in pursuance of fundamental rights

guaranteed by Article 14 of the Constitution. In *Pooran Chandra Pandey* (supra) there were two sets of employees who were daily wagers, that is (i) the original employees of the U.P. State electricity Board and (ii) the employees of the society, who subsequently became employees of the Electricity Board. The High Court ruled that there was no ground for discriminating between the two sets of employees. When issue reached the Apex Court it was ruled that since the parties were all appointed in the society before 4th of May, 1990, they cannot be denied benefit of the decision of the Electricity Board dated 28th of November, 1996, permitting regularization of the employees of the Electricity Board who were working from before 4-5-1990. It was announced that to take a contrary view would violate Article 14 of the Constitution. The courts cannot read *Uma Devi* case in a manner which will make it in conflict with Article 14 of the Constitution. Thus the Apex Court made it clear in *Pooran Chandra Pandey* (supra) that when regularization is to be ordered in pursuance of Article 14 of the Constitution precedent laid down in *Uma Devi* will not come in between.

47. Relying law laid in *Pooran Chandra Pandey* (supra), it is announced that it does not lie in the mouth of the management to seek refuge in the principles of law laid in *Uma Devi* with a view to deny equality to the claimant. Therefore, it is commanded that claimant, namely, Shri Yatender Kumar would be regularized in the service by the management on the same standards on which Mr. Kannan was regularized. He would be regularized from the date whenever vacancies was available for him and in any eventuality not later from the date when services of Mr. Kannan were regularized.

48. Services of the claimant were dispensed with in violation of the provisions of Section 25-B of the Act. Circumstances projected by the claimant would show justification for a command to the management to reinstate his services. However, it is to be considered as to whether the claimant was gainfully employed in the intervening period. Though Yatender Kumar Sharma claimed that he is unemployed since the date of his termination, yet no cogent evidence was produced by him in that behalf. Consequently, this Tribunal has to consider quantum of wages, which can be awarded to the claimant for the intervening period. No definite yardstick for measuring the quantum of wages/compensation is available. In *S. S. Shetty* [1957 (II) LLJ 696] the Apex Court indicated some relevant factors which an adjudicator has to take into account in computing compensation in lieu of reinstatement, in the following words :

"The industrial Tribunal would have to take into account the terms and conditions of employment, the tenure of service, the possibility of termination of the employment at the instance of either party, the possibility of retrenchment by the employer or

resignation or retirement by the workman and even of the employer himself coming to exist or of the workman being awarded various benefits including reinstatement under the terms of future awards by Industrial Tribunal in the event of industrial disputes arising between the parties in future.... In computing the money value of the benefits of reinstatement, the industrial adjudicator would also have to take into account the present value of what his salary, benefits etc. would be till he attained the age of superannuation and the value of such benefits would have to be computed till the date when such reinstatement was ordered under the terms of the award.

Having regard to the considerations detailed above, it is impossible to compute the money value of this benefit of reinstatement awarded to the appellant with mathematical exactitude and the best that any tribunal or court would do under the circumstances would be to make as correct as estimate as is possible bearing, of course in mind all the relevant factors *pro and con*."

49. A Divisional Bench of the Patna High Court in *B. Choudhary Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Jamshedpur* (1985) Lab. I. 1752 (1985) deduced certain guidelines which have to be borne in mind in determining the quantum of compensation viz. (i) the back wages receivable; (ii) compensation for deprivation of the job with future prospect and obtainability of alternative employment; (iii) employee's age; (iv) length of service in the establishment; (v) capacity of the employer to pay and the nature of the employer's business; (vi) gainful employment in mitigation of damages; and (vii) circumstances leading to the dismissal and the past conduct. These factors are only illustrative and not exhaustive. In addition to the quantum of compensation, it is also within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to award interest on the amount determined as compensation. Furthermore, the rate of such interest is also in the discretion of the Tribunal. Reference can be made to *Tabesh Process, Shivkashi* (1987) Lab. I. C. 1887.

50. In *Asmita Oil Co. Ltd.* [1980 (1) LLJ 387] the Apex Court took into account countervailing facts that the employer had paid certain sums to the workmen and her own earning in the alternative employment and ordered that "it would be fit and just to direct the appellant a substantial sum as compensation to her". In *Utkal Machinery Ltd.* [1966 (1) LLJ 399] the amount of

compensation equivalent to two year salary of the employee awarded by the Industrial Tribunal was reduced by the Supreme Court to an amount equivalent to one year salary of the employee in view of the fact that she had been in service with the employer only for 5 months and also took into consideration the unusual manner of her appointment at the instance of the Chief Minister of the State. In *A. K. Roy* [1970 (1) LLJ 228] compensation equivalent to two years salary last drawn by the workmen was held to be fair and proper to meet the ends of justice. In *Anil Kumar Chakaraborty* [1962 (II) LLJ 483] the Court converted the award of reinstatement into compensation of a sum of Rs. 50,000 as just and fair compensation in full satisfaction of all his claims for wrongful dismissal from service. In *O. P. Bhandari* [1986 (II) LLJ 509], the Apex Court observed that it was a fit case for grant of compensation in view of reinstatement. The Court awarded compensation equivalent to 3.33 years salary as reasonable. In *M. K. Aggarwal* (1988 Lab. I. C. 380), the Apex Court though confirmed the order of reinstatement yet restricted the back salary to 50% of what would otherwise be payable to the employee. In *Yashveer Singh* (1993 Lab. I. C. 44) the Court directed payment of Rs. 75,000 in view of reinstatement with back wages. In *Naval Kishor* [1984 (II) LLJ 473] the Apex Court observed that in view of the special circumstances of the case adequate compensation would be in the interest of the appellant. A sum of Rs. 2 lac was awarded as compensation in lieu of reinstatement. In *Sant Raj* [1985 (II) LLJ 19] a sum of Rs. 2 Lac was awarded as compensation in lieu of reinstatement. In *Chandu Lal* (1985 Lab. I. C. 1225) a compensation of Rs. 2 lac by way of back wages in lieu of reinstatement was awarded. In *Ras Bihari* (1988 Lab. I. C. 107) a compensation of Rs. 65,000 was granted in lieu of reinstatement, since the employee was gainfully employed elsewhere. In *V. V. Rao* (1991 Lab. I. C. 1650) a compensation of Rs. 2.50 lac was awarded in lieu of reinstatement.

51. Taking into account all these aspects, I am of the considered view that the Corporation is to be commanded to reinstatement the claimant in its services with continuity and 25% back wages from the date of termination till the date of his reinstatement. Since his junior has been regularized in service. The Corporation shall also regularize service of the claimant from the date his junior Mr. Kannon was regularized in service. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated: 15-10-2010 Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 170.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओरियंटल इश्योरेंस लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 147/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. पूल-17012/6/2003-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2010

S.O. 170.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 147/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2010

[No. L-17012/6/2003-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.**

Case L D. No. 147/2003

Shri Chander Parkash, S/o Shri Khilla Ram, 705, Prem Nagar, Ghumar Mandi, Ludhiana-141008.

... Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager, Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., SCO No. 109-111, Sector-17D, Chandigarh-160017.

... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Shri B. N. Sehgal

For the Management : Shri R. K. Chopra

AWARD

Passed on: 10-12-2010

Government of India, vide Notification No. L-17012/6/2003-[IR(B-I)], dated 31-7-2003 by exercising its power under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act (the Act in short) has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

3 GW/11—35

"Whether the action of the management of Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. in imposing the punishment of dismissing the services of Shri Chander Parkash S/o Shri Khilla Ram, Ex-Peon w.e.f. 19-10-2001 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?"

After receiving the reference parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. The case of the workman in nut shell is that he was appointed as a peon in Oriental Insurance Company Limited vide letter dated 10-3-1989 by the Regional Manager of the Bank. He was drawing the salary of Rs. 5,000 per month. His services were confirmed by the Regional Manager vide letter dated 25-8-1989. The workman has also qualified the test of clerk grade. Because no post was lying vacant, he was not promoted as clerk and was in the waiting list. Due to illness he had remain on leave during the year 1996 to 1999 for 452 days. The workman was charge sheeted for his remaining absent for 452 days. Enquiry was conducted and the charge was alleged to be proved against him. He was dismissed from the services on 19-1-2001.

It is the contention of the workman that his services were illegally terminated because the enquiry was conducted against the principle of natural justice. The instances of violation of principle of natural justice have been mentioned in the statement of claim in detail. I am not mentioning them because at the later stage the workman has considered and admitted that enquiry was fairly conducted.

The management appeared and contested the claim of the workman by filing written statement. It is the contention of the management that workman remained absent unauthorizedly from 1996-99 for 452 days without prior sanctioning the leave. A proper and fair enquiry was conducted and after considering the nature of misconduct he was rightly dismissed from the services. Both of the parties were heard on issue of fairness of enquiry on 22-2-2010. This Tribunal vide order dated 22-2-2010 after affording the opportunity of being heard to both of the parties held the enquiry fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Vide order dated 22-2-2010 opportunity for adducing evidence was afforded to both of the parties on perversity in decision making of the enquiry officer and on quantum of punishment. Both of the parties informed this Tribunal on 22-2-2010 that they were not interested in adducing any further evidence on the issue of perversity, if any in decision making of the enquiry officer and on quantum of punishment awarded by the disciplinary authority. Accordingly, the file was listed for arguments.

Parties were heard at length. Fact admitted need not to be proved. In para No. 4 of the claim it is mentioned by the workman that due to his illness he remained on leave during the year 1996—1999 for 452 days. The workman has

failed to prove that his leave were sanctioned for the said period.

The workman was given the charge sheet as follows :

- (1) He has remained unauthorizedly absent without prior permission or sanction of leave for 452 days during the period from 23-10-1996 to 10-8-1999 as mentioned below :

Period	No. of Days
23-10-96 to 29-11-96	38
10-12-96	1
30-12-96 to 27-2-97	60
19-5-97 to 22-5-97	4
20-6-97 to 25-6-97	6
30-6-97 to 8-7-97	9
21-10-97 to 24-10-97	4
4-11-97 to 7-11-97	4
17-11-97 to 18-11-97	2
8-12-97 to 12-12-97	5
29-12-97 to 31-12-97	3
25-2-98 to 26-2-98	2
2-3-98 to 20-3-98	19
15-4-98 to 9-7-98	86
6-1-99 to 12-1-99	7
21-1-99 to 10-8-99	202
Total :	452 days

- (2) He has abandoned his post as no intimation or information in writing was received in office, from him during his unauthorized absence from 21-1-1999 to 9-8-1999.

As stated earlier, that enquiry conducted by the enquiry officer has been held to be fair and proper. It is admitted by the workman that in a set of three years he absented (remain on leave) for 452 days. Prior to 21-1-1999 to 10-9-1999, the workman remained absent for 202 days continuously. The workman as stated earlier has been absented some time for a day only and some time for two days. The management has contended that because of unauthorized absence of the workman, work culture of the company has been affected. Unauthorized absence frustrates the very purpose of making public appointments.

In spite of the above contention of the management, the punishment awarded to the workman should proportionate to the committed misconduct.

Learned counsel for the workman has filed and relied upon the following case laws :

- (1) LIC of India Vs. R. Suresh, 2008 (2) SCT 664 (SC).
- (2) Inspector Prem Chand Vs. Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi and others, 2007 (4) SLR 240 (SC).
- (3) Colour-Chem. Ltd. Vs. A. L. Alaspurkar, 1998 (1) SCT 757 (SC).
- (4) Narinder Mohan Arya Vs. United India Insurance Ltd. and others.
- (5) M. V. Bijlani Vs. Union of India and Others, 2008 (4) SCR 711 (SC).
- (6) Joginder Pal Vs. The Presiding Officer, Labour Court, 1996 (1) SCT 436 (Pb. and Haryana High Court).
- (7) Haryana State Vs. Dharampal, 2001 (1) SCT 229 (Pb. and Haryana High Court).
- (8) Jagdish Singh Vs. Punjab Engineering College and others, 2009 (121) FLR 984 (SC).

I have gone through the principle laid down in all above case laws. The management of the Insurance Co. has referred 2007 (4) (SC) SLR 240 Inspector Prem Chand Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi and others which is also relied upon by the learned counsel for the workman on the issue of nature of misconduct on unauthorized absence. The management has contended that it is case of habitual absenteeism and accordingly the lenient punishment as ordered to be awarded by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Inspector Prem Chand's case cannot be considered. In the case of habitual absenteeism, strict and harsh punishment should be awarded.

On perusal of the entire material on record, it is specifically made clear that the issue of fairness of enquiry has already been decided by this Tribunal vide order dated 22-2-2010. Vide order 22-2-2010, the enquiry has been held to be fair, reasonable and proper. Meaning thereby, this Tribunal vide order dated 22-2-2010 has held that a fair procedure was adopted by the enquiry officer and all possible opportunity of hearing was given to workman. On the perversity, if any, in decision making and on quantum of punishment, both of the parties were afforded the opportunity to adduce evidence. None of party chooses to file/adduce any evidence and it was requested to dispose off the same on the basis of enquiry proceedings and enquiry report.

On perusal of the entire enquiry proceedings and enquiry report, it is evidently clear that for the period

w.e.f. 21-1-99 to 10-8-99 for the absence of 202 days continuously, it is reported that the workman was ill. The cumulative effect of the evidence of the management and the evidence in defence during enquiry is that during this period of absence, the workman was seriously ill. This fact has also come to the notice of the Tribunal that one staff member of the company visited the house of the workman and informed the branch manager that the workman is seriously ill. Meaning thereby, that the cause of absence was the ailment of the workman. It is true that workman has not applied for medical leave but the departmental proceedings run on the basis of justice, equity and good conscious. Equity, justice and good conscious requires that once this fact came to the notice of the enquiry officer that the absence of the workman was due to the ailment of the workman, he should have conducted the enquiry in like manner.

During arguments, it is admitted by both of the parties that workman could not survive and thereafter died with the same ailment. If true facts lacks communication, it does not permit the authorities of the company for harsh punishment. Thus, findings given by the enquiry officer regarding unauthorized absent are perverse because it had come to the notice of the enquiry officer during enquiry that the workman was seriously ill and has ailment was the cause of absence. The ailment was of such a nature that workman could not survive.

Section 11A of the I.D. Act, 1947 empowers this Tribunal that in rare and sparing cases, this Tribunal can invoke the jurisdiction to reduce/change/replace/substitute the punishment awarded to the workman by the disciplinary authority. It is the settled principle of service jurisprudence that the jurisdiction u/s 11A should be invoked only in the cases if it warrants this Tribunal that non-invoking the jurisdiction will result in failure of justice and mis-carriage of justice. In spite of knowing the cause of absence, the management has dismissed the services of Shri Chander Prakash which was as per Inspector Prem Chand's case a very harsh punishment. The workman has not abandoned the job but was prevented to attend the office due to the ailment.

As stated earlier, if the fact of ailment has come to the notice of the enquiry officer and disciplinary authority, the enquiry should have been conducted in the same manner. The enquiry officer and disciplinary authority, both failed to appreciate the fact of ailment of the workman as the cause of unauthorized absence and if this fact is not appreciated by this Tribunal, it will be mis-carriage of justice.

Accordingly, punishment of dismissal is set aside. The period of absence should be considered as the medical leave if due. If no medical leave were due, the same shall be considered as the extra ordinary leave with or without payment of salary as per the rules prevailing in the company. For all purposes the workman shall be considered to be in

service with all the service benefits. The heirs of the deceased workman shall also be entitled for all service benefits as they would have been entitled if the workman had died in services including the compassionate appointment as per the rules of the management. The management is directed to implement the award within one month from the date of publication of award. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned.

Chandigarh.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. अ. 171.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 135/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41025/2010-आई.आर.(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2010

S.O. 171.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 135/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-12-2010

[No. L-41025/2010-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I
AT HYDERABAD**

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 4th day of October, 2010

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 135/2005

Between :

Sri Komavarapu Venkateswara Rao,
S/o Ramudu,
C/o Sri M. Pitchaiah,
12/3, Arundelpet,
Guntur.

Petitioner

AND

1. The Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer,
T.R.D. Divisional Office,
South Central Railway,
Vijayawada.
2. Officer on Special Duty,
Divisional Office, Personal Branch,
South Central Railway,
Vijayawada.
3. Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer (TRD),
South Central Railway, Rail Nilayam,
Secunderabad. Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri M. Pichaiiah, Advocate

For the Respondent : Sri A. Prithviraj, Advocate

AWARD

This petition under sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 was filed by Sri K. Venkateswara Rao, an ex. employee of the Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer of South Central Railway in light of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3.8.1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others for quashing the order of his removal dated 26.6.2002 and to reinstate him with full back wages.

2. It has been alleged that the petitioner was appointed as Khalasi on 3.8.88 and worked upto 17.7.96 in that capacity. He was promoted to the post to Khalasi helper and worked upto 28.6.2002 in that capacity. The petitioner is workman within the meaning of Sec. 2(S) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman was issued with a proceeding bearing No.B.P. Con 227/11/2002/13 dated 28.6.2002 removing the applicant from service on the allegation that applicant produced false educational certificate giving wrong date of birth i.e., 3-2-1955 alleged to have been issued by S.K.P.V.V.H. High School. Though the management did not conduct any domestic enquiry in June 2002 some vigilance officers from Secunderabad office came to Vijayawada and unduly influenced the applicant and obtained his statement. One week thereafter, the applicant was called to Secunderabad office and he was made to give statement to the dictation of the vigilance officer, except this no other witness was examined in presence of the workman and no document was marked. No opportunity was given to the workman before removing him from service. It has further been alleged that copy of the documents were not supplied to the workman which was made basis of the disciplinary action. It has further been alleged that at the time of submission of educational certificate applicant was not an employee of South Central Railways, as such, the charge levelled against the applicant does not apply to the facts of the case. It can be said to the codified misconduct under the rules. The charge sheet on

which the applicant was dismissed had no application to the facts of the case. The punishment is shockingly disproportionate. Other workmen have also committed identical misconduct who were either let off or imposed with lesser punishment. The punishment is not in conscience with the circulars issued by the management. The action of the management in removing the applicant from the services is arbitrary, illegal, mala fide and incolourable exercise of his power, and unfair labour practice, discriminatory, unjustified and violative of principles of natural justice. The applicant is facing financial hardships as he has been thrown out of the employment as such, the orders of removal dated 28-6-2002 be set aside and the management be directed to reinstate the applicant with continuity of service, back wages and all other attendant benefits with 12% p.a. interest on arrears.

3. Counter statement filed by the respondent wherein the Respondent management has stated that petitioner workman was posted as Khalasi. Thereafter he was promoted as Khalasi Helper, while working so, he was issued with a major penalty for committing grave fraud in obtaining appointment in Railway on compassionate grounds on the strength of false bio-data and bogus transfer certificate purported have been issued by S.K.P.V.V. Hindu High School for reckoning of age. The petitioner obtained employment by fraudulent means. A charge sheet along with 15 documents was issued to the petitioner, he submitted his explanation on 17-6-2002 duly accepting the charges unconditionally stating therein that he was misguided by his brother-in-law and some learned persons. Disciplinary action was initiated and full-fledged enquiry was conducted he was given full and fair opportunity to contest the disciplinary proceeding though he admitted the mistake. The management witnesses were examined who proved that the petitioner had produced bogus transfer certificate and an incorrect date of birth to gain benefit. The charges of production of bogus certificates was found to be proved and he was dismissed from the service.

4. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Respondent management has filed proceeding book of the enquiry proceeding.

5. The petitioner workman challenged the very legality and validity of the domestic enquiry as such, my Learned Predecessor heard both the parties on the question of legality of the domestic enquiry and by a reasoned order dated 8-3-2007, he concluded that the domestic enquiry conducted by the management is valid. Thereafter the matter was posted for argument under sec. 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

6. Petitioner has not filed either written arguments or has made any oral submission under sec. 11A. Learned Counsel for the respondent has filed written arguments as well as made oral submissions.

7. I have heard and gone through the pleadings of the parties and documents produced by the respondent management.

8. The following points have to be considered in this case :

(I) Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman is legal and justified ?

(II) To what relief the workman is entitled ?

9. The workman has submitted through his claim statement that a proceeding was issued to him wherein it was mentioned that he has produced false educational certificate showing date of birth i.e., 3-2-55. His contention is that no enquiry was conducted nor he was given opportunity to participate in the proceeding. However, my learned predecessor vide his order dated 8-3-2007 has given a cogent finding that the domestic enquiry was conducted by the management, charge sheet was given to the petitioner workman, management witnesses were examined and it was found by the Enquiry Officer that the petitioner submitted a bogus birth and education certificate. I have also gone through the documents produced by the management in which the statement of the petitioner workman has been recorded. The petitioner has stated that his educational qualification is SSC and his date of birth in the first instance he has stated it to be 1948, whereas in his second statement he has stated that his actual date of birth is 10-6-1942 and has passed SSC. It was his brother-in-law who has arranged the certificate on the basis of which he has obtained the employment in the Railways on compassionate ground after death of his father. There is ample material on this enquiry proceeding that the enquiry was conducted in fair and proper manner and there is ample material to prove that as the S.P.V.V.H. High School no student of workman's name was ever admitted in that school neither he studied nor failed IX class nor his date of birth is 1955 as has been mentioned in it. This all goes to show that the workman of this case has produced bogus education and date of birth certificates to gain employment, as he was born in the year 1942 he was quite over aged at the time of his compassionate appointment, so he has obtained the bogus certificate and produced it to gain appointment and he was offered the employment on compassionate grounds. There is nothing to contradict the finding of the Enquiry Officer or the conclusion arrived at during course of the enquiry that the Petitioner has produced the bogus birth certificate and study certificate. Thus, the very basis of appointment of workman to gain the employment was the bogus certificate, as such, the management has not committed any mistake in terminating the services of the Petitioner who has obtained the employment on the basis of bogus certificate and thus, the management has not committed any illegality. The Point No. (I) is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. (II) : Petitioner workman has not been able to prove that the action of the management is illegal or unjustifiable. Hence, he is not entitled to any relief. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

11. From the above discussion, this court is of the opinion that this petition is devoid of any merit and it deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 4th day of October, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for the Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. अ. 172.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्योजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पत्र (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 22-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-41011/13/2008-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2010

S.O. 172.-In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of East Coast Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2010.

[No. L-41011/13/2008-IR(B-1)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT-1
AT HYDERABAD****Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.****Dated the 1st day of November, 2010****Industrial Dispute No. 14/2008****Between :**

The President,
East Coast Railway Porters' Union,
C/o Porter's Rest Union,
Railway Station,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) - 751001 ... Petitioners

AND

- 1 The Senior Divisional Commercial Manager,
East Coast Railway, Waltair Division,
DRM Office Complex, Dondaparthi,
Visakhapatnam
- 2 The Divisional Railway Manager,
East Coast Railway, Waltair Division,
Dondaparthi, Visakhapatnam ... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. T. Venkat Reddy, Ch. Janardhan
Reddy, K. V. N. Reddy and N. Venu-
gopal IAS, Advocates

For the Respondent : Sri A. Prithviraj, Advocate

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its
Order No. L-41011/13/2008-IR, dated 30.4.2008 referred
the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D.
Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the
management of East Coast Railway and their workmen.
The term of reference is as under :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of East
Coast Railway, Waltair Division represented by Sr.
Divisional Commercial Manager and Divisional
Railway Manager in denying the facility of transfer
of Licence Badges to the dependents of 166 Railway
Porters i.e. S/Sri Karri Ganga Naidu and 165 others
(as per list enclosed) engaged in various Railway
Stations in Waltair Division is demanded by the East
Coast Railway Porter's Union is legal and justified?
If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D.
No. 14/2008 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. Petitioner union has filed claim statement and
Respondents has also filed counter and documents.
Respondents counsel has filed memo stating that party
has agreed to get the dispute resolved through amicable
settlement. The term of which is written in the memo.
Workmen's counsel has also filed memo conceding that
the claim be decided in terms of the memo filed by the
Respondent. Both the parties has verified this memo.

ORDER

The memo is recorded as compromise/settlement and
the claim petition is decided in terms of the memo dated
1-11-2010. It shall form part of the Award. Award is passed
in terms of the memo. Upon the transfer of the badges to
the dependents of the 166 Railway Porters, the Petitioners
shall be entitled for all consequential benefits arising
therefrom. Hence, this Award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant
transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 1st day of
November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioners	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
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NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioners

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 173.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947
का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण भारतीय
बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के
बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक
अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 49/2003) को प्रकाशित
करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12014/02/2010-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 173.-In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial
Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government
hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 49/2003) of the Central
Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial
dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of South Indian Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2010

[No. L-12014/02/2010-IR (B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1 AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 4th day of August, 2010

Industrial Dispute No. L.C.I.D. 49/2003

(Old I.D. No. 50/2001 transferred from Labour Court,
Guntur)

BETWEEN:

Sri A. Vijaya Kumar,
S/o Chinnabai,
C/o Sri C. Niranjan Rao,
HIG-II, Block-22,
Flat-8, Baglingampally,
Hyderabad

Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
South Indian Bank Ltd.,
H.O. S.I.B. House,
Post Box No. 28, Trissur, Kerala

2. The Manager,
South Indian Bank,
Vijayawada

Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. C. Niranjan Rao and M.
Subrahmanya Sastry, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. G. Vidya Sagar, K. Udaya Sri, P.
Sudheer Rao and B. Shivakumar,
Advocates

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 50/2001 has been transferred from Labour Court, Guntur in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's Order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR (B-I) dated 18-10-01 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 49/2003 which is case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The Petitioner Sri A. Vijaya Kumar has filed this Petition against his termination dated 19-11-1998. He submitted that he joined the service of the Respondent bank as clerk-cashier in the year 1985. Due to personal and physical problems he could not attend his duties and could not inform the Respondent. He was issued with chargesheet dated 1-9-98 and after enquiry proceeding he was held to be guilty of the charges levelled against him. Petitioner further submits that he was given personal hearing and removed from service of Respondent bank from 19-11-1998. He submitted that he served a demand letter to the management for reconsideration of termination order. Hence, Petitioner prayed to direct the Respondent management to reinstate him with continuity of service, back wages and attendant benefits.

3. Respondent has filed counter statement. That Petitioner was working as a clerk-cum-cashier in the Vijayawada Branch of the bank. During course of his employment the workman committed certain gross and serious misconducts adversely affecting the proper and normal working of the bank and endangering the discipline of co-employees. It is submitted that he has started committing misconducts from the year 1991 and also abstaining from duty without leave. First he was warned and later as he continued similar offences, his increment was stopped for a period of six months as punishment after a proper enquiry. That Petitioner Sri. A. Vijaya Kumar continued to be absent without leave and disobeyed the orders to resume duty. An enquiry was conducted following the principles of natural justice. He was afforded all opportunities during enquiry proceeding and also after for submission and for personal hearing. Petitioner has requested to take a lenient view. But as the charges were proved against him punishment of dismissal vide order dated 19-11-1998 was given to the Petitioner. The workman was unauthorizedly remain absent without intimation continuously from 29-10-1997 till the date of his dismissal on 19-11-1998 which is a gross misconduct under Clause 19.5 (f) of the Bipartite Settlement as such, the petition is liable to be dismissed.

4. The Petitioner workman has filed rejoinder reiterating his prayer and stating that his petition is maintainable under Sec. 2A(2).

5. Case is fixed for hearing on 4-8-2010. On this date both parties called absent. Hence, this petition is dismissed in absence of both parties. Accordingly, a 'Nil Award' is passed in absence of parties concerned.

Accordingly, a 'Nil' Award is passed, Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 4th day of August, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence**Witnesses examined for the
Petitioner**

NIL

**Witnesses examined for
the Respondent**

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 174.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्यातकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के संघट (संघ संख्या 15/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/336/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 174.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (No. 15/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010.

[No. L-22012/336/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT-1,
AT HYDERABAD**

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer**Dated the 3rd day of November, 2010****Industrial Dispute No. 15/2008****Between :**

Sri Y. Sarangapani,
(Fitter and representative for 13 fitters of
RG-II Qr. No. St-2, 2486,
GDK-8, Incline Colony,
Godavarikhani,

... Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Ramagundam-II Division,
GDK-8 Incline Colony (PO),
Godavarikhani - 505211

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Nil

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and
Vijayalaxmi Panguluri, Advocates**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/336/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 27-5-2008 referred the following dispute under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workmen. The reference is :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in denying promotion to Shri Y. Sarangapani and 13 others (list enclosed) as per existing cadre scheme (i.e., Policy No. 49 dated 7-10-1993 circulated vide CLL/JCCI/I.I. dated 7-10-1993) is legal and justified? To what relief are the workmen entitled?”

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 15/2008 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. On 3-11-2010 case called out, Petitioner workman absent and Respondent's counsel is present. Petitioner workman has not filed claim statement even after putting in appearance. Though several opportunities have been given to workman but he failed to submit claim statement as such, the case is dismissed in absence and non-filing of claim statement. Accordingly, 'Nil' Award is passed.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 3rd day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer**Appendix of evidence****Witnesses examined for the
Petitioner**

NIL

**Witnesses examined for
the Respondent**

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 175.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 141/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. L-22013/1/2010-आई आर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 175.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 141/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[F.No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated the 4th day of October, 2010

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 141/2006

BETWEEN:

Sri Vemula Madhusudan,
S/o Buchi Lingu,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
for Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad.

... Petitioner

And

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri Area, Post Kalyankhani,
Adilabad District.

2. The Dy. General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
KK-5 Incline, Post Kalyankhani,
Adilabad District.

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana & K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A. V.V.S. Sarma & Vijayakumari Panguhuri, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A (2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Vemula Madhusudan, ex-badli to set aside the dismissal order dated 19-5-2003 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as badli filler on 14-2-1989 and he was promoted as coal filler on 1-5-95 and he was regular to his duties upto 2000. During this period the Petitioner's son expired suddenly, due to which the Petitioner mentally depressed and fell sick and as such he could not be regular to his duties. A charge sheet dated 7-3-2002 was issued alleging therein the Petitioner has worked for 72 days during 2001 which amount to misconduct under Company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondent were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with predetermined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report on the basis of improper enquiry and the Disciplinary Authority did not consider the submission made by the Petitioner and passed dismissal order of Petitioner w.e.f. 30-5-2003 vide order dated 19-5-2003. The Petitioner was absent due to sudden death of his son and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a predetermined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserves to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding as such, the order dated 19-5-2003 be treated as bad in law and the punishment is too harsh and excessive to the charges alleged. He prayed this court to modify the punishment of dismissal to that of any lesser penalty so as to survive himself and to look after his family.

3. Management has filed counter statement alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent for the year 2001 but for 72 days which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and Others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. Petitioner's contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceeding. The notice was

acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not avail the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof or death certificate of his son, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. During the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2002 also the Petitioner was not regular to his duties. In the year 1997 he put in only 83 musters, in 1998—94 musters, and in 1999—127 musters, in the year 2000—140 musters and in the year 2002 he put in 119 musters. However, in the year 2001 he put in only 72 musters. This proves that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness or his son's sickness thus, if his submissions are true he would have supported that with documentary evidence. Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid. That in view of a settlement dated 20-8-2004 which was arrived at with the recognized union i.e., SCMLU a settlement was agreed as under :

"in view of the persistent request of the recognized union, it was offered to examine the cases of those workmen, who were dismissed on account of absenteeism during the period from 1-1-2000 to 30-6-2004, by a High Power Committee headed by Director (PA & W) with the same criteria that was observed while reviewing the case of ex-workmen dismissed on account of absenteeism during the period from 1-1-1997 to 31-12-1999, in terms of MoS dated 21-2-2000." In accordance with the above settlement, management invited applications from employees dismissed on the ground of absenteeism and the Petitioner too made his application and his case was reviewed by the High Power Committee which did not consider his case fit for appointment again in view of his poor attendance. Hence, the petition be dismissed as it is devoid of merits.

4. Parties were directed to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed charge sheet dated 16-9-2002, enquiry proceeding, enquiry report, dismissal order dated 19-5-2003 and office order dated 8/11-2-1989. However, the Respondent has filed charge sheet with acknowledgment, Petitioner's explanation, notice of enquiry, entire domestic enquiry proceedings file, show cause notice issued to him, representation submitted by the Petitioner, his undertaking and dismissal order.

5. Before coming to the point of the legality of order passed by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 1-5-2009 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 72 musters during the year 2001 for which a charge sheet dated 7-3-2002 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent due to ill-health and family problems. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge.

8. In this case this tribunal has to consider :

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 2001 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not ?
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner ?

Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that his son expired suddenly, due to which Petitioner got mentally depressed and fell sick during the year 2001 due to which he remained absent and put in 72 musters during the year 2001. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer and during the course of the enquiry he stated that he worked for 72 days and remained absent for the rest of the days. Petitioner in his reply dated 12-4-2002 stated that his only son died on 11-7-2001 due to ill-health due to which he suffered lot of trouble and mental agony causing him absence from duty. In his statement before Enquiry Officer also he stated that death of his only son affected his routine life and he remained absent. This material question has not been considered by the Enquiry Officer. No doubt, the Enquiry Officer has stated in his report that workman has cited his son's death as the cause of his absence, but, what was his finding about the workman's absence after death of his son has no-where been mentioned in the report of the Enquiry Officer. No doubt, the management has produced Sri A. Udaya Mohan, POA as MW1 and Sri K. Ranga Rao, Pay Sheet Clerk as MW2 who have stated that Petitioner remained absent without leave or without intimation and attended duty for 72 days only from January to December, but, what was the reason of absence has not been mentioned by either of the witnesses which has been stated by the workman before the Enquiry Officer but same

was not been challenged by the management as such, the contention of the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner workman that Petitioner's mental condition was not of that state that he could join or perform to his duties after the sudden demise of his only son is fully justifiable. I am fully convinced that if a father loses his only son then his mental condition will be not of that state that he could perform any work for months together. Thus, in the present case, the absence of Petitioner from July to December is fully explained and based on reasonable and sufficient cause and finding of the Enquiry Officer was perverse and it is not based on evidence available before the Enquiry Officer. Point No. (I) is decided accordingly.

9. Point No. (II) : This tribunal has to ascertain whether the punishment imposed is justifiable or not. From the discussion of point No. (I), this tribunal is of the opinion that workman's only son expired and he was not in such a mental state that he could perform his duties, the absence of Petitioner due to sudden demise of his only son is sufficient and good cause for absence of Petitioner from the duty. The Respondent has alleged that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 also but this material fact was not disclosed in the charge sheet nor Petitioner was charge sheeted for the absence in the previous year as such absence of previous years is of no consequence. The Petitioner's only absence has to be considered for the year 2001 during which he lost his only son and in the opinion of this tribunal he was not in a state of mind that he could have performed his duties regularly. The absence of Petitioner was justified and he remained absent for the reasonable cause, in that event the management has imposed an excessive and disproportionate punishment on the workman. Instead of punishing the Petitioner with the dismissal from the service his annual increment could have been stopped and that could have been appropriate punishment in the case of the present Petitioner.

10. In the light of above discussion, this tribunal is of the opinion that the punishment of dismissal imposed on the Petitioner is excessive and deserves to be quashed. The proper punishment is stoppage of five annual increments of the Petitioner and he should be reinstated in the service, but without back wages as he has not worked during all these years. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

11. The Petition is allowed, dismissal order 19-5-2003 is set aside and management is directed to reinstate the Petitioner within two months from the date of publication of the award. The Petitioner will not be entitled for back wages because he did not inform the management regarding his absence and has not worked during all these years, he will be entitled for wages from the date of his reinstatement. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 4th day of October, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined
for the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for the
Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 176.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्योजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचात (संघर्ष संख्या 52/2008) की प्रतिक्रिया करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आईआर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 176.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 52/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 2nd day of November, 2010

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 52/2008

BETWEEN :

Sri Eppala Ram Baba,
S/o Appa Rao,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College for Girls,
Kachiguda,
Hyderabad ... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Bhupalpally, Warangal
District
2. The Dy. General Manager,
KTK-1 Incline,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company
Ltd., Bhupalpally, Warangal,
District ... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana & K. Vasudeva
Reddy, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A. V.V.S. Sarma & Vijayalaxmi
Panguluri, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A(2) of I. D. Act, 1947 was filed by Sri E. Ram Babu, Ex. General Mazdoor of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., against M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Challenging the order of his dismissal dated 30-9-2006 to quash the said order and reinstate him with back wages.

2. It has been submitted by the workman that he was appointed as floating Badli Filler on 16-10-1986 and was transferred to Bhupalpally in the year 2002. In the year 2006 he was converted as general Mazdoor. From the date of appointment Petitioner was regular till the year 2003. In the year 2003 while he was performing his duties an iron piece unfortunately pierced into his leg which caused injury which later on infected with septic. In addition to the above ailment he also suffered with Hepatitis, knee pains and spinal pains for which he took treatment in company's hospital and also in outside hospitals. He remained admitted into company's hospital for quite a long time.

3. He was chargesheeted and a charge sheet was issued alleging that he could work only for 51 days during the year 2003 which amount to misconduct under company's Standing Orders 25.25 and 25.31 through the chargesheet dated 15-3-2004. Enquiry was conducted with a predetermined notion as if Petitioner absented from duties without any cause. During course of enquiry Petitioner was not given opportunity much less valid in nature.

Basing on lopsided enquiry the Enquiry Officer held the charges as proved and submitted his report. Basing on the erroneous finding of the Enquiry Officer show cause notice was issued on 25-6-2004 to which the Petitioner submitted his reply. However, without considering the merit of submission, the workman was dismissed from service w.e.f. 9-10-2006 vide order dated 30-9-2006.

4. It has been submitted that in his reply to the charge sheet as well as during enquiry proceeding Petitioner categorically pleaded his inability to perform the duties for not more than 51 musters during 2003, was only on account of the recurrent ill-health and other family problems. The Petitioner further pleaded before Disciplinary Authority that he will attend of his duty without absence in future but, above submission was also not considered. The order of dismissal is illegal, arbitrary, violative of principles of natural justice because the enquiry was conducted in a routine and mechanical manner with a pre-determined notion to put the Petitioner to extreme hardship after dismissal. No opportunity was given to the Petitioner to avail assistance of a co-worker. The procedure of enquiry was not explained to him nor he was asked to mark the documents during course of enquiry. Petitioner has shown the prescriptions of the hospital, reference letters and other record pertaining to his continuous ill-health but neither it was marked nor it was considered. No approval of the competent authority was obtained for passing the impugned order. The language in which the enquiry was conducted was not known to the workman. The finding is based on presumptions and without any basis. The Petitioner's submissions remained unrebutted. Thus, it is treated to have been accepted by the Enquiry Officer. The Petitioner performed only 51 musters due to his ill-health and injuries sustained by him during course of his duties. The punishment imposed is excessive and disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the workman, hence he has prayed that the dismissal or termination order be quashed and he be reinstated into services of the Respondent.

5. Respondent management has filed counter challenging the maintainability of the petitioner under Sec. 2A(2), further stating that Petitioner was an unauthorized absentee who was dismissed from services on proved charges of absenteeism after conducting a detailed domestic enquiry following the principles of natural justice. As such, the legality and validity of domestic enquires be decided as preliminary issue.

6. It has been submitted that the workman was appointed on 16-10-1996 as Floating badli filler and later on as coal filler and he was drafted as general mazdoor in the year 2006 and he put in only 204 musters in the year 2001, 157 musters in 2002 and only 51 musters in the year 2003 whereas he has to put in a minimum of 190 musters every year. During course of domestic enquiry he was afforded proper opportunity by the Enquiry Officer. The

Petitioner has participated in the enquiry proceeding, he admitted his guilt during his deposition on 10-6-2004. He informed the Enquiry Officer that he suffered with knee pain and back pain and he has taken treatment in private hospitals for better treatment which forced him to remain absent. He further assured that he will attend to his duties regularly. But he put in only 72 musters during 1-1-2004 to 10-6-2004. Enquiry report was sent to the Petitioner to submit his explanation. He did not submit any representation. The allegation of the Petitioner that he sustained injury while performing his duties is not correct. No prescription or medical certificate was produced by the enquiry proceeding during course of the enquiry. It is incorrect to say that he was not asked to make his documents. It was his duty which he did not perform. The Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material available before him. It is incorrect to say that the Enquiry Officer was prejudiced or his enquiry is lopsided. The procedure of enquiry was made known to the Petitioner. He was informed about his right to engage an assistant for his defence which he did not avail. He remained absent without any reasonable or sufficient cause hampering the working of the company, hence he was dismissed. The punishment is proper in the light of the facts of the present case. Hence, the Petitioner is not entitled for any smooth or lenient view.

7. Both the parties were directed to file their respective evidence. Petitioner workman has filed the copy of charge sheet dated 15-3-2004, enquiry proceeding running in 8 pages and dismissal order. The Respondent management has also filed the original enquiry proceeding book running into 13 pages, charge sheet, notice of enquiry to the Petitioner, enquiry report, show cause notice and dismissal order.

8. Before entering into the merits of the case the question of legality and validity of the domestic enquiry was to be considered. On 27-1-2010 Learned Counsel for the workman filed memo conceding the legality and validity of the domestic enquiry, in the light of that memo domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

9. I have heard both the counsels under Sec. 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

10. Both the Learned Counsels have filed their written submissions and I have gone through the written arguments of the parties and perusal of the file of the tribunal. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner workman that he has not disputed the fact that Petitioner was absent and put in only 51 musters during the year 2003. However, his contention is that the workman remained absent due to ill-health and he suffered injury during course of his duties for which he was treated in company's hospital and for better treatment he has gone outside company's hospital which has resulted for his absence from duties. This fact was stated by the workman

during course of enquiry that the same was not considered by the Enquiry Officer. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer is perverse for non-consideration of the submission made by the workman. He has further argued that workman was punished with severe punishment though dismissal from service is a last resort. Thus, the Disciplinary Authority has taken last resort of punishment by way of dismissing the Petitioner from the service, which is excessive and disproportionate, as such, the order of dismissal is arbitrary, unjustified and illegal and deserves to be set aside.

11. Learned Counsel for the Respondent has contended that the question of absenteeism is undisputed. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that he remained absent for reasonable and sufficient cause. He was chargesheeted and the Petitioner has to submit his explanation, but he did not submit any explanation to the charge sheet, this material fact has been accepted by the Petitioner workman during course of enquiry. However, the management has examined Sri B. Mahesh Babu, Acting POA, and Sri K. Damodara Chary, Pay Sheet Clerk and the Petitioner has examined himself wherein he has stated that he was suffering with knee pain and back pain for which he took treatment in the private hospital. He has not stated that he suffered with injury during course of his duties or he took treatment in company's hospital. He admitted charges levelled against him and no document was produced by the Petitioner during course of the enquiry, as such, the contention of the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was not afforded proper and ample opportunity is imaginary, it is not based on the material available before this tribunal, entire argument is baseless, imaginary and does not find support from the facts and the documents available on the record.

12. He has further argued that the Petitioner workman has put in only 51 musters during the year 2003 due to which the production has been hampered and the management has no other option but to dismiss such type of employees who are careless towards their duties. His punishment is neither disproportionate nor excessive.

13. I have considered the above arguments of Learned Counsels for the parties and I have gone through the submission made by both the parties. The following points has to be considered by this tribunal :

- (i) Whether the action of Petitioner to remain absent from duty is for any sufficient and reasonable cause ?
- (ii) Whether the punishment imposed on Petitioner is excessive and disproportionate ?
- (iii) To what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?

14. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that Petitioner Sri E. Ram Babu has put in only 51 musters during the year 2003 and he remained absent without any prior sanction or leave. His contention is that he remained absent due to

knee pain and back pain and that he sustained injury during course of his duty and a piece of iron pierced in his leg which developed septic and several complications. This material fact stated in the claim petition was neither stated before the Enquiry Officer nor in the evidence produced in support of his contention. The Petitioner workman has alleged that he was not informed during course of departmental enquiry that he has to mark his documents. If he would have been informed about this aspect the Petitioner would have marked his documents, but to utter surprise of this tribunal the Petitioner has not produced any documents during course of enquiry or hearing of this case before this tribunal. Had the Petitioner been in possession of his medical certificates and prescriptions and he was not afforded opportunity to produce before Enquiry Officer, it was his bounden duty to produce those documents before this tribunal to prove that he was in possession of medical certificates which he could not produce due to ignorance or because the Enquiry Officer did not ask him to produce those documents. Non-production of the medical certificate during this proceeding goes to show that the Petitioner workman got no medical certificate nor he ever produced any certificate before the Enquiry Officer. His submission before this tribunal is merely imaginary and baseless. The Petitioner has contended that he was suffering from knee pain and spinal pain but no certificate has been produced by him. Thus, mere submission of the Petitioner that he was suffering from knee pain and spinal pain is not sufficient to hold that his absence was for valid and reasonable cause. I have gone through the enquiry proceeding file. Petitioner has stated before the Enquiry Officer that he was suffering from knee and spinal pain but he has categorically admitted that he remained absent without any reasonable cause and he pleaded guilty of the charges levelled against him. This submission of the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer supported with the evidence of the management witnesses, the Enquiry Officer was fully justified in arriving at the conclusion that Petitioner was absent without any reasonable or sufficient cause and the charges of misconduct under company's Standing Order Nos. 25.25 and 25.31 is proved is based on cogent reason and material available before the Enquiry Officer. I am fully in the agreement with the finding of the Enquiry Officer and the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent that the Petitioner workman was afforded fair and ample opportunity during enquiry proceeding and the Petitioner workman has participated in the proceeding, witnesses were examined in his presence he himself has examined in his defence but he was not able to prove the reasonableness of his absence. Thus, this tribunal has come to the conclusion that the Petitioner workman worked for 51 days during the year 2003 and he remained absent without any reasonable and sufficient cause and thereby he has committed misconduct within the meaning of Standing Order Nos. 25.25 and 25.31. Point No. (I) is decided accordingly.

15. **Point No. (II) :** It is established that Petitioner workman has put in only 51 musters during the entire period of 2003 without any reasonable and sufficient reason, he being a general mazdoor having remained absent even without any information to the department, as such, his conduct is improper and the management has committed no illegality in dismissing from service to such an employee who is careless towards his duties. The punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate to the misconduct proved against the Petitioner. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

16. **Point No. (III) :** It is submitted by the Petitioner that the family of the Petitioner is being forced to starvation because the Petitioner has been dismissed from the service. I have considered this argument and I am of the view that the reason of the starvation of the family members of the Petitioner is the careless and negligent behaviour and habit of the Petitioner. He is responsible for the starvation of his family members, as such, any lenient attitude can not be taken in this matter. The Petitioner does not deserve any sympathy or relief from this tribunal. Point No. (III) is decided accordingly.

17. In view of the above discussion, this tribunal is of the opinion that Petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed. Hence, this Award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 2nd day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 177.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 177.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 43/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010.

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Office

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 5th day of October, 2010

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 43/2007

BETWEEN :

Sri Banoth Nageswar Rao,
S/o Sakru,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
for Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad

... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Kothagudem Area, Kothagudem,
Khammam District

2. The Superintendent of Mines,
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
5B Incline, Kothagudem Area,
Kothagudem, Khammam
District

... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s A. Sarojana & K. Vasudeva
Reddy, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s P.A. V.V.S. Sarma & Vijayalaxmi
Panguluri, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A(2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Banoth Nageswar Rao, ex-badli filler

to set aside the termination order dated 26-6-2003 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as badli filler on 17-3-1997 and he was regular to his duties till 2001. During the year 2002 the Petitioner met with a road accident and he fell sick for some time and further his sister expired suddenly after 2 months of her marriage. All these impediments refrained the Petitioner not to be regular to his duties during the year 2002. A chargesheet dated 11-1-2003 was issued alleged that the Petitioner has worked for 99 days during 2002 which amount to misconduct under company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondent were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report on the basis of a show cause notice to the Petitioner against which Petitioner submitted his reply on 26-2-2003. The Disciplinary Authority did not consider the submission made by the Petitioner and passed dismissal order of Petitioner vide order dated 26-6-2003. The Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a pre-determined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserves to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding. Dismissal order based on that enquiry is illegal, arbitrary and is liable to be treated as bad in law. Hence, he prayed that the impugned order be quashed and the Respondent be directed to reinstate the Petitioner with back wages and all consequential benefits.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent throughout year 2002 but for 99 days which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. Petitioner's contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceeding. The notice was acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not availed the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. During the years 1998 to 2003 also the Petitioner was not regular to his duties. Particulars were as follows:

Year	No. of musters put in
1998	167
1999	189
2000	121
2001	163
2002	99
2003	166

This prove that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not report to the company hospital for his sickness thus, his submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded, Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed xerox copies of chargesheet dated 11-1-2003, enquiry proceeding, enquiry report and dismissal order dated 26-6-2003. However, the Respondent has charge sheet, acknowledgement of charge sheet, explanation submitted by the Petitioner, notice of enquiry, filed entire domestic enquiry proceedings, show cause notice issued to him, his explanation against show cause notice, reply to Petitioner and dismissal order.

5. Before coming to the point of the legality of the order passed by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 11-11-2008 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 99 musters during the year 2002 for which a charge-sheet dated 11-1-2003 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent because of road accident he met with and sudden demise of his sister. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this tribunal has to consider :

(1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 2002 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not

(2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner.

8. Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that he met with road accident during the year 2002 due to which he remained absent and put in 99 musters during the year 2002. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer during the course of the enquiry, he stated that he worked for 99 days and remained absent for 193 days due to health problem and personal problems, but has not been able to provide any single document before the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his allegations. In his reply dated 26-2-2003 he simply written that he was not keeping good health and also due to family problems he could not attend to his duties regularly. As against this, the management has produced Sri R. Vijaya Kumar, O.S. to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation for 193 days during the year 2002 from January to December. Since absence of the Petitioner was admitted by the Petitioner himself it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was not able to prove that his absence during the year 2002 was due to sufficient reason. Though he stated that he was absent due to ill-health but he has not been able to provide any evidence or proof in support of his illness or treatment for his injuries caused by road accident. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner remained absent due to the ill-health or sudden death of his sister why he did not informed his superiors regarding the same has not been explained by the Petitioner. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence for 193 days during the year 2002 was based on evidence and reasoning and no fault can be find in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his employer during the year 2002 for 193 days, his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 of the Standing Orders of the company. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2 : So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 2002 he has voluntarily admitted before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent during 2002 and could attend only 99 musters though the Respondent management has stated in the counter statement that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and in 2003 also which was not mentioned in the charge sheet. However, this fact was not

brought before the Enquiry Officer also. As such, the previous absence cannot be taken into consideration but the absence in the year 2002 for 193 days is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, the Petitioner was a unwilling worker who has not cared to perform his duties with sincerity as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed and hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmitted.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 5th day of October, 2010.

VED PRANASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner **Witnesses examined for the Respondent**

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. ओ. 178.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार पर सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्यातों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निरिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (सदस्य संख्या-126/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 22813/1/2010-आइ.आर.(सी-II)]
डॉ. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, देवक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 178.-In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 126/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010.

[No. L-22813/1/2010-IR-II]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT

Sri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 5th day of November, 2010

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 126/2006

BETWEEN

Sri Uppalapudi Raja Mouli,

S/o Posham,

C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,

Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor, Bankura,

Gayatri Sadam, Opp. Baidya's College,

for Girls, Kachiguda,

Hyderabad.

AND

1. The General Manager,

M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,

Mandamari, Adilabad District

2. The Colliery Manager/

Superintendent of Mines,

M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,

Kasipeta Mine, Mandamari,

Adilabad District

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana & K. Venkatesh Reddy, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A. V.V.S. Sarma & Pangukuri, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act, 1947, has been filed by Sri Uppalapudi Raja Mouli, the Petitioner, against the termination order dated 20-11-1999 and to remove the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as BCF on 24-10-1989 under compassionate grounds, as the father of the Petitioner was declared as unfit on 8-4-1989 due to defective vision. He was regular to his duties till 1998. During the year 1998 the Petitioner suffered from Left Ureteric Calculus lower ends recurrently. He went to company's hospital for treatment who in turn referred him to the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad, accordingly he was under treatment on various dates recurrently. A charge sheet dated 30-1-1999 was issued alleging that the Petitioner has absented from duty during 1998 which amount to misconduct under company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondents were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report. On the basis of enquiry report a show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner against which Petitioner submitted his reply, the Disciplinary Authority passed dismissal order dated 20-8-1999 dismissing him w.e.f. 25-8-1999 without considering the submission made by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a predetermined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserves to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding. Dismissal order based on that enquiry is illegal, arbitrary and is liable to be treated as bad in law. Hence, it is prayed that the impugned order be quashed and the Respondent be directed to reinstate the Petitioner with back wages and all consequential benefits.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent for the year 1998 which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. Petitioner's contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceeding. The notice was acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not availed the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. As per Memorandum of Settlement dated 21-2-2000 a decision was taken to review the cases of workmen dismissed on account of absenteeism by High

Power Committee, which was to examine the cases of workmen who were absent during the period from 1-1-1997 to 31-12-1999, Petitioner's case was considered by the High Power Committee but in view of his poor performance since 1994 the Petitioner was not found fit for re-appointment. The year-wise attendance is follows :

Year	Attendance
1994	067
1995	070
1996	059
1997	050
1998	018
1999	007 (Upto 31-7-1999)

This prove that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness thus, his submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded, Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed xerox copy of dismissal order. However, the Respondent has filed charge sheet, paper publication of charge sheet, outstation medical certificate, representation, notice of enquiry, entire domestic enquiry proceedings, acknowledgement and dismissal order.

5. Coming to the point of the legality and validity of domestic enquiry conducted by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 30-1-2009 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 18 musters during the year 1998 for which a charge sheet dated 30-1-1999 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent because of ill-health. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis

of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this tribunal has to consider :

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 1998 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not.
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner.

8. Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that he was sick and suffering from depressive psycho and he was taking treatment at colliery hospitals and private hospitals due to which he remained absent during the year 1998 and put in 18 musters during the year 1998. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer and during the course of the enquiry, he stated that he worked for 18 days and remained absent for the rest of days in 1998 due to health problems, and submitted one medical certificate from Dr. R.R. Faria, Physician & Surgeon at M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal and not a single document/medical certificate from company's dispensary or hospital before the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his allegations. In his reply dated 15-5-1999 simply he wrote that he was not keeping good health due to which he could not attend to his duties regularly from 1-1-1998 to 23-4-1999. As against this, the management has produced Sri A. Dayanand, Pay Sheet Clerk and Sri S. Nageswara Rao, Acting Clerk to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation during the year 1998 from January to December. Since absence of the Petitioner was admitted by the Petitioner himself it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was not able to prove that his absence during the year 1998 was due to sufficient reason. Though he stated that he was absent due to ill-health but he is not able to provide any evidence or proof in support of his illness or treatment for ill-health. The medical certificate produced by workman during enquiry proceeding was not proved by summoning the concerned Doctor nor workman has informed his superiors regarding his absence, the reasons had not been explained by the Petitioner. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence during the year 1998 was without sufficient and reasonable cause, is based on evidence and no fault can be found in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his employer during the year 1998 his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 of the Standing Orders of the Company, Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2 : So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 1997, he has voluntarily admitted before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent during 1998 and could attend only 18 musters though the Respondent management has stated in the counter statement that Petitioner remained absent during the years 1994 to 1998 and also after charge sheet which was not mentioned in the charge sheet. Moreover, this fact was not brought before the Enquiry Officer also. As such, the previous absence can not be taken into consideration but the absence in the year 1998 is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, the Petitioner was a unwilling worker who has not cared to perform his duties with sincerity as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 4th day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 179.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 4) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंध तंत्र के संवेद्य नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 122/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 179.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 122/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. E-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 5th day of October, 2010

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. NO. 122/2007

BETWEEN:

Sri D.A. Michale,
S/o D. Thomas
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. 07, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
For Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad

... Petitioner.

AND

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri Area, Mandamarri,
2. The Sr. Divisional Engineer,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Area Workshop, Mandamarri Area, Mandamarri,
Adilabad District

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana and K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A. V.V.S. Sarma and Vijaya-laxmi Panguluri, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A (2) of I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri D.A. Michale, ex-badli to set aside the termination order dated 8-12-2000 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as driver on 12-8-1982 and promoted as Loader Operator in 1985, he was regular to his duties from the date of his appointment. A proceeding No. P/RKP/16/97/2516 dated 27-9-1997 was issued by Respondent No. 1 alleging that chargesheet dated 24-8-1996 was issued under Company Standing Orders No. 25.25 and 25.31 for habitual absenteeism during the year 1996 and thereafter an exparte enquiry was conducted and the Petitioner was dismissed from service. It is submitted that Petitioner's son expired during the year 1996, due to that abyss, Petitioner's mental status was lost and he has undergone treatment in his native village. During his ill-mental status, he was not informed about the issuance of the chargesheet and other proceedings. The Petitioner's wife has submitted several representations explaining the mental disorderliness of her husband before issuance of the impugned order dated 27-9-1997. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report and the Disciplinary Authority did not consider the submission made by the Petitioner's wife and passed dismissal order on Petitioner vide order dated 27-9-1997. The Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was represented by the wife of Petitioner before Respondents. The Enquiry Officer conducted exparte enquiry as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserves to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner. He prayed to declare the impugned order of the Respondent No. 1 dated 27-9-1997 as illegal and arbitrary and set aside the same and consequently direct the Respondents to reinstate the Petitioner into service with continuity, of service, back wages and all other attendant benefits.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1996 which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the Company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and Others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. It is submitted that the Petitioner

was initially appointed in the Respondent's Company on 12-7-1982 and was promoted as Terex Operator (Loader Operator). It is submitted that Petitioner was absent from 29-3-1996 without sanctioned leave or sufficient cause which constituted misconduct under Company's Standing Orders No. 25.25, thereby he was issued with chargesheet which was sent to his residential address under registered post acknowledgement due but, the same was returned undelivered by Postal Authorities. Then, the chargesheet-cum-enquiry notice was published in Telugu Daily Andhra Jyothi dated 20-10-1996 advising the Petitioner to attend the enquiry on 24-10-1996 but he did not attend the enquiry on that date, hence, an ex parte enquiry was conducted into the charges levelled against the Petitioner and held the Petitioner guilty of the charges. After the conduct of the enquiry, enquiry report was sent to the Petitioner, as it could not be served on the Petitioner a notice was published in Telugu daily Andhra Jyothi dated 23-6-1997 advising the Petitioner to collect a copy of the enquiry report from the office of the General Manager, Ramakrishnapur to submit his representation, if any. However, his wife, Mrs. Michael, submitted a representation dated 21-6-1997 stating therein that her husband Mr. D. A. Michale was suffering from mental illness and was under treatment, as per the advise of Doctors he needs time for recovery and hence, requested some time to enable him to report for duty. It is submitted that this representation was not considered because the Petitioner has not applied for any leave or he did not report sick in Colliery Hospital. The Respondent Company has been operating dispensaries, area hospitals and main hospital to extend medical aid to its employees and their families. Petitioner or his wife has not submitted any documentary evidence in support of the alleged mental illness of the Petitioner. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness thus, the submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded. Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed xerox copies representation dated 21-6-97 and dismissal order dated 27-9-1997. However, the Respondent has filed chargesheet, undelivered chargesheet with postal cover, paper notification of notice of enquiry alongwith chargesheet, enquiry proceedings enquiry report, representation of Mrs. Michale, wife of chargesheeted employee, paper publication intimating the Petitioner to receive copy of enquiry proceedings and enquiry report and dismissal order.

5. Coming to the point of legality and validity of domestic enquiry conducted by the management it is pertinent to mention that Labour Court for the Petitioner moved memo dated 27-1-2010 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner was absent from duties from 29-3-1996 onwards for which a chargesheet dated 24-8-1996 was issued to the Petitioner which was returned undelivered. After that paper notification was issued regarding issuance of chargesheet and subsequent enquiry to be conducted. It is also admitted that an ex parte enquiry was conducted. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this tribunal has to consider:

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 1996 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not?
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner?

8. Point No. 1: The Petitioner has submitted that he remained ill during the year 1996 suffered with mental illness due to his son's death and he remained absent during the year 1996. He did not attend enquiry proceeding. Ex parte enquiry has been conducted, charges against him held proved and he was dismissed. Neither the Petitioner nor his wife was able to produce any documentary evidence showing his mental illness, or proof of his treatment in company's hospital or other hospitals, due to which he remained absent. Workman has not provided any single document before Respondent to substantiate his allegations. In the representation submitted by wife of Petitioner it is simply written that workman was mentally ill and some more time be given to him to join his duties as he is still under treatment. No supporting documents/prescriptions/reports were enclosed. As against this, the management has produced Sri A. Uday Mohan, Clerk and Sri P. Prasada Rao, Clerk at CSP, RKP to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation during the year 1996 from March to December. Since absence of the Petitioner was proved in enquiry it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was not able to prove that his absence during the year 1996 was due to sufficient reason. Though he stated that he was absent due to ill-health but he has not provided

any evidence or proof in support of his illness. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence during the year 1996 was based on evidence and reasoning and no fault can be found in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his employer during the year 1996, his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause, and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 and 25.31 of the Standing Orders of the company. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2: So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 1996. The absence in the year 1996 is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed, it is dismissed and hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 5th day of October, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined
for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

Witnesses examined for the
Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 180.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 180.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated the 4th day of November, 2010

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. NO. 3/2007

BETWEEN:

Sri Noone Sammaiah,
S/o Ramulu
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
For Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad

... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri, Adilabad District
2. The Colliery Manager/Superintendent of Mine,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
KK-5 Incline, Mandamarri,
Adilabad District

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana and K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and Vijaya-laxmi Panguhari, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A(2) of I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Noone Sammaiah ex-badli filler to set aside the termination order dated 28-10-1998 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as badli filler on 9-5-1991 and later he was confirmed as coal filler in the year 1996. He was regular to his duties till 1996. During the year 1997 the Petitioner fell sick for some time and he has undergone appendicitis operation. All these impediments refrained the Petitioner not to be regular to his duties during the year 1997. A chargesheet dated 28-3-1998 was issued alleging that the Petitioner has worked for 50 days during 1997 which amount to misconduct under company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondent were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report. On the basis of enquiry report a show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner against which Petitioner submitted his reply, the Disciplinary Authority passed dismissal order dated 28-10-1998 without considering the submission made by the Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a pre-determined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserve to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding. Dismissal order based on that enquiry is illegal, arbitrary and is liable to be treated as bad in law. Hence, it is prayed that the impugned order be quashed and the Respondent be directed to reinstate the Petitioner with back wages and all consequential benefits.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent for the year 1997 but for 50 days which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and Others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. Petitioner's

contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceedings. The notice was acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not availed the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. During the year 1995 to 1998 also the Petitioner was not regular to his duties. He has put in 121, 50 and 39 musters in the years 1995, 1997 and 1998 respectively and in the year 1996 only he put 182 musters. This prove that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness thus, the submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded. Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and as much can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed ten copies of enquiry proceeding consists of report and dismissal order dated 28-10-1998. However, the Respondent has filed chargesheet, acknowledgement of chargesheet, explanation submitted by the Petitioner, notice of enquiry, entire domestic enquiry proceedings, show cause notice issued to him, his explanation against show cause notice and dismissal order.

5. Coming to the point of legality and validity of domestic enquiry conducted by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 17-2-2009 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 50 musters during the year 1997 for which a chargesheet dated 25/28-3-1998 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent because of ill-health. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this tribunal has to consider :

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 1997 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not?
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner?

8. Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that he was sick and had undergone appendicitis operation due to which he remained absent during the year 1997 and put in 50 musters during the year 1997. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer, during course of the enquiry he stated that he worked for 50 days and remained absent for the rest of days in 1997 due to health problems. But has not been able to provide any single document before the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his allegations. In his reply dated 17-7-98 he wrote that he was not keeping good health due to which he could not attend to his duties regularly. As against this, the management has produced Sri. K. Rajamallu, Spl. Grade Clerk and Sri K. Ranga Rao, Spl. Grade Clerk to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation during the year 1997 from January to December. Since absence of the Petitioner was admitted by the Petitioner himself it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was not able to prove that his absence during the year 1997 was due to sufficient reason. Though he stated that he was absent due to ill-health but he has not able provide any evidence or proof in support of his illness or treatment for ill-health. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner remained absent due to the ill-health why he did not inform his superiors regarding the same has not been explained by the Petitioner. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence during the year 1997 was based on evidence and reasoning and no fault can be laid in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This Tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his employer during the year 1997, his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 of the Standing Orders of the company. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2 : So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 1997, he has voluntarily admitted before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent during 1997 and could attend only 50 musters though the Respondent management has stated in the counter statement that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1995, 1996 and in 1998 also which was not mentioned in the chargesheet. However, this fact was not brought before

the Enquiry Officer also. As such, the previous absence cannot be taken into consideration but the absence in the year 1997 is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, the Petitioner was a unwilling worker who has not cared to perform his duties with sincerity as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed, and it is dismissed. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 4th day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 181.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रबंधन के संबन्ध नियोजकों और श्रमिकों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवादों में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर(सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 181.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 46/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 3rd day of November, 2010

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. NO. 46/2007

BETWEEN:

Sri Pulipaka Mallesh,
S/o Yellaiah,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
For Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad

... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri Area,
Mandamarri, Adilabad District

2. The Superintendent of Mines,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
KK-1 Incline, Kalyankhani,
Adilabad District

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana and K. Vasudeva
Reddy, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and Vijaya-
laxmi Panguluri, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A (2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Pulipaka Mallesh, ex-badli filler in light of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others to set aside the termination order dated 8-12-2000 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as badli filler on 6-6-1990 and he was regular to his duties from the date of his appointment till 1998. The Petitioner suffered with ill-health due to Tuberculosis and other family problems, as such he could not be regular to his duties in the year 1999. He took treatment in company's hospital and also from government hospital at Peddapalli. A chargesheet dated 19-1-2000 was issued alleging that the Petitioner could not be regular during the year 1999 which amount to misconduct under company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondents were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report on the basis of a show cause notice dated 13-8-2000 to the Petitioner against which Petitioner submitted his reply on the 18-9-2000. The Disciplinary Authority did not consider the submission made by the Petitioner and passed dismissal order of Petitioner w.e.f. 14-12-2000 vide order dated 8-12-2000. The Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a pre-determined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserve to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding. He prayed to declare the impugned order of the Respondent No. 1 dated 8-12-2000 as illegal and arbitrary and set aside the same and consequently direct the Respondents to reinstate the Petitioner into service with continuity of service, back wages and all other attendant benefits.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1999 which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case

law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and Others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. It is submitted that the Petitioner was initially appointed in the Respondent's company on 15-6-1990 as badli filler. It is submitted that Petitioner has put in only 23 musters in the year 1999 which constituted misconduct under Company's Standing Orders No. 25.25, thereby he was issued with chargesheet dated 19-1-2000. Petitioner submitted his explanation dated 19-2-2000 which is not satisfactory. Petitioner's contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceedings. The notice was acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not availed the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. During the year 1997 to 2000 also the Petitioner was not regular to his duties. In the year 1997 he put in only 17 musters, in 1998—89 musters, in 1999—23 musters and in the year 2000 he had put in 14 musters. This prove that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has provided medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness thus, his submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded. Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the basis of material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is not disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce documents evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed xerox copies of chargesheet dated 19-1-2000, enquiry report, enquiry proceeding and dismissal order dated 8-12-2000. However, the Respondent has filed chargesheet with acknowledgement, explanation of the Petitioner, notice of enquiry, entire domestic enquiry proceedings, enquiry report, show cause notice issued to him and dismissal order.

5. Coming to the point of the legality and validity of domestic enquiry held by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 27-2-2009 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 23 musters during the year 1999 for which a

chargesheet dated 19-1-2000 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent because of ill-health and family problems. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this tribunal has to consider,

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 1999 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not ?
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner ?

8. Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that he remained ill during the year 1999 as he suffered from Tuberculosis and other ailments due to which he remained absent and put in 23 musters during the year 1999. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer, during the course of the enquiry he stated that he worked for 23 days and remained absent during the year 1999 for the rest of days due to health problems and personal problems. He suffered from Tuberculosis and other ailments due to which he remained absent but has not been able to provide any single document before the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his allegations. In his reply dated 19-2-2000 he simply written that "I have been suffering with T.B., my family members were also suffering as same with me". As against this, the management has produced Sri J. Rajam, Office Supdt. and Sri D. V. Prasada Rao, Spl. Grade Clerk to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation during the year 1999 from January to December and attended only for 23 musters. Since absence of the Petitioner was admitted by the Petitioner himself it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was not able to prove that his absence during the year 1999 was due to sufficient reason. Though, he stated that he was absent due to ill-health and as he was suffering from Tuberculosis but he has not provided any evidence or proof in support of his illness or illness of any of his family members. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner remained absent due to the ill-health of his family members why he did not inform his superiors regarding his illness has not been explained by the Petitioner. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence during the year 1999 was based on evidence and reasoning and no fault can be find in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This Tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his

employer during the year 1999, except for 23 days, his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 of the Standing Orders of the Company. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2 : So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 1999 he has voluntarily admitted before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent during 1999 and could attend only 23 mistsers though the Respondent management has stated in the counter statement that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1997 and in 1998 which was not mentioned in the chargesheet. However, this fact was not brought before the Enquiry Officer also. As such, the previous absence cannot be taken into consideration but the absence in the year 1999 is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, the Petitioner was a unwilling worker who has not cared to perform his duties with-sincerity as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view, to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed, it is dismissed and hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 3rd day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined
for the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for the
Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 182.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के पबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कार्यकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई. आर. (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 182.-In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010.

[No. 1-22013/1/2010-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated the 2nd day of November, 2010

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. NO. 45/2007

BETWEEN:

Sri Beesaboina Ravinder,
S/o Rajamallu,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G7, Ground Floor, Rajeshwari,
Gayatri Sadan, Opp. Badruka Jr. College
For Girls, Kachiguda,
Hyderabad.

... Petitioner

And

1. The General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri, Adilabad District
2. The Colliery Manager/Superintendent of Mines,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
KK-1 Incline, Mandamarri
Adilabad District . . . Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana and K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and Vijaya-laxmi Panguluri, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A(2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Beesabonia Ravinder, ex-badli filler to set aside the termination order dated 25-4-1999 and to reinstate the Petitioner workman with full back wages.

2. It is alleged by the Petitioner that he was appointed as badli filler on 15-12-1988. He was regular to his duties but during the year 1997 the Petitioner suffered with ill-health, i.e., Gastrological problems and Typhoid and other family problems, as such he could not be regular to his duties. His father and wife expired, resulting in great mental agony and family disturbance to the Petitioner which also contributed to his irregular attendance. A chargesheet dated 20-3-1998 was issued alleging that the Petitioner was not regular to his duties during the year 1997 which amount to misconduct under Company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation but the Respondent were not satisfied and ordered for departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry with pre-determined notion. The enquiry was not valid in nature. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report on the basis of a show cause notice dated 31-12-1998 to the Petitioner against which Petitioner submitted his reply. The Disciplinary Authority did not consider the submission made by the Petitioner and passed dismissal order of Petitioner w.e.f. 4-5-1999 vide order dated 25-4-1999. The Petitioner was absent due to ill-health and the same was stated by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer, no challenge was made from the side of the management as such, the submission made by the Petitioner would have been deemed to be correct but the Enquiry Officer has not considered the submission made by the Petitioner workman. He submitted his enquiry report with a predetermined notion as such, the order passed on such enquiry report is bad and deserve to be quashed. Proper opportunity was not given to the Petitioner in the enquiry proceeding. The action of the Respondents in dismissing the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary, violative of principles of natural justice and hence, be set aside directing the Respondents to

reinstate the Petitioner with all consequential benefits etc.

3. Management has submitted his reply alleging therein that Petitioner remained absent for the year 1997 which hampered the working of the company, the absence of the Petitioner was without any sufficient cause which is grave misconduct within the Standing Orders 25.25 of the company and dismissal is not bad in the light of the case law reported in 1996(1) SCC 302 State of U.P. and others Vs. Ashok Kumar Singh. Petitioner's contention that he was not afforded proper opportunity is incorrect. Due notices were given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry proceeding. The notice was acknowledged by the Petitioner and he participated in the enquiry proceeding. Petitioner did not availed the assistance of co-worker though he was given the opportunity to take the help of a co-worker. Petitioner did not produce any sickness proof, thus he failed to produce any documentary evidence before the Enquiry Officer. During the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 also the Petitioner was not regular to his duties. In the year 1995 he had put in 73 musters, in 1996—22 musters, and 1997 he had put in 44 musters. After chargesheet was given, in the year 1998 also he had put in only 16 musters and upto 4-5-1999 'Nil' musters. This proves that the Petitioner was not sincere to his work. He intentionally absented himself without any reason or cause. The company has produced medical facilities by establishing hospitals, the Petitioner did not reported to the company hospital for his sickness thus, his submission that he was absent due to ill-health is unfounded, Enquiry Officer has given his finding on the material placed before him by the management and no fault can be find in the enquiry report, it is based on evidence and Petitioner's dismissal order is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him since Petitioner was not regular to his duties company has dismissed him which is neither illegal nor invalid.

4. Parties were directed to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims. Petitioner has filed enquiring proceeding, enquiry report and dismissal order dated 25-4-1999. However, the Respondent has filed chargesheet, explanation to chargesheet, entire domestic enquiry proceedings file, show cause notice issued to him, his explanation against show cause notice, copy of the statement of the witnesses and that of the Petitioner himself and dismissal order.

5. Coming to the point of the legality and validity of domestic enquiry held by the management it is pertinent to mention that Learned Counsel for the Petitioner moved memo dated 5-3-2009 conceding the validity and legality of the domestic enquiry as such, the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid.

6. I have heard counsels for the parties and has gone through the claim petition, counter statement and documents filed by the parties.

7. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner has put in only 14 musters during the year 1997 for which a chargesheet dated 20-3-1998 was issued to the Petitioner against which the Petitioner filed his explanation stating therein that he remained absent due to ill-health and family problems. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted and Petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer dismissal order has been passed against the Petitioner which is under challenge. In this case this Tribunal has to consider :

- (1) Whether the absence of Petitioner during the year 1997 was for any sufficient and reasonable cause or not and the report of Enquiry Officer is based on evidence or not ?
- (2) Whether the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the Petitioner ?

8. Point No. 1 : The Petitioner has submitted that he remained ill during the year 1997 due to which he remained absent and put in 14 musters during the year 1997. His statement was recorded by the Enquiry Officer and during the course of the enquiry he stated that he worked for 14 days and remained absent for the rest of days due to health problems and personal problems. His wife and father both expired resulting in mental agony and family disturbance to Petitioner. But has not been able to provide any single document before the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his allegations. In his reply dated 22-4-1998 he has not mentioned that his wife and father passed away in the year 1997. He simply written that he could not perform his duty due to his suffering from stomach pain and typhoid fever and also untold troubles. As against this, the management has produced Sri A. Prakash, Clerk Gr. I and Sri D.V. Prasada Rao, Spl. Grade Clerk to prove that Petitioner remained absent without any leave or without any intimation during the year 1997. Since absence of the Petitioner was admitted by the Petitioner himself it was the sole duty of the Petitioner to prove that his absence was due to any cogent reason or sufficient cause. Petitioner was unable to prove that his absence during the year 1997 was due to sufficient reason. Though, he stated that he was absent due to ill-health but he is not able to provide any evidence or proof in support of his illness or illness of any of his family members. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner remained absent due to the ill-health why he did not informed his superiors regarding his illness, has not been explained by the Petitioner. He has not disclosed the date of death of his wife or his father. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's absence during the year 1997 was without reason and sufficient cause, is based on evidence and reasoning and no fault can be find in the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer.

9. This tribunal is also of the opinion that the Petitioner remained absent without any intimation to his employer during the year 1997, his absence was without any reasonable or sufficient cause and thereby the Petitioner has committed misconduct mentioned in para 25.25 of the Standing Orders of the company. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 2 : So far as the question of punishment is concerned the Petitioner has not been able to justify his absence during the year 1997, he has voluntarily admitted before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent during 1997 and could attend only 14 musters though the Respondent management has stated in the counter statement that Petitioner remained absent during the year 1995 and 1996 also which was not mentioned in the chargesheet. However, this fact was not brought before the Enquiry Officer also. As such, the previous absence cannot be taken into consideration but the absence in the year 1997 is surely a grave misconduct and management has not committed any mistake in passing the punishment of dismissal against the Petitioner. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that the Petitioner's family is starving due to dismissal of the Petitioner against which Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of the family members, the Petitioner was a unwilling worker who has not cared to perform his duties with sincerity as such, the punishment was proper and interference is not required in this case.

11. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and I am also of the considered opinion that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate and Petitioner is not a deserving person for any lenient view, to be taken in favour of the Petitioner. The Petitioner himself is responsible for the starvation of his family members, no interference is required in the matter of the punishment. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the considered opinion that the claim petition is unfounded, no interference is required in this case. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief, petition deserves to be dismissed, and hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 2nd day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner Witnesses examined for the Respondent

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner:

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 183.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 92/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आईआर(सी-11)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 183.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 92/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-11)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
AT HYDERABAD**

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 26th day of November, 2010

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 92/2007

BETWEEN:

Goliwada Raja Babu,
C/o Smt. A. Sarojana, Advocate,
Flat No. G-7, Ground Floor,
Rajeshwari, Gayatri Sadan,
Opp. Badruka Jr. College For Girls,
Kachiguda, Hyderabad

... Petitioner

AND

1. The Chief General Manager,
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Ramagundam Area-1, Ramagundam,
Godavarikhani
2. The Managing Director (Admn.),
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Post : Kothagudem,
Distt : Khammam

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri S. Bhagawantha Rao, Advocate.

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and Vijaya-laxmi Panguluri, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A (2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Goliwada Raja Babu, ex-employee of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., challenging the order of dismissal dated 22-3-2001 and for his reinstatement in service with all the back wages and consequential benefits.

2. It has been alleged in the claim petition that the Petitioner was appointed as badli filler on 31-7-1996. He has completed B. Com. and P.G. diploma in Personal Management and Industrial Relationship and having Higher certificates of typing in Telugu and English languages. While working so he was issued with the chargesheet dated 12-8-98 for his absenteeism from duty. The Petitioner was totally sick. He sustained mine accident, his both legs were fractured. He sustained injuries in his head and has taken treatment in area hospital. He has put in 130 musters in 1996, 250 musters in 1997, 103 musters in 1998. However, vague removal order was issued under company's Standing Orders No. 25.25. Before order of removal enquiry was conducted, but no document was supplied to the Petitioner neither memo of charge or chargesheet no subsistence allowance was allowed to the Petitioner. The entire enquiry is null and void for non-payment of subsistence allowance. No proper opportunity was afforded to the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called upon to participate at Kothagudem for consideration of his case along with other case of absenteeism. The Petitioner attended the meeting on 21-4-2003 but no relief was granted to the Petitioner. Petitioner made several requests but no heed was paid hence, he is forced to file the petition after six years of his dismissal from service.

3. Respondent management has filed counter statement wherein it is submitted that the post of badli filler does not require any educational qualification. The Petitioner was appointed as badli filler on 31-7-1996, he

used to remain absent. He put in only 71 musters during the year 1997, as such a charge sheet was issued to him. The Petitioner has not put in 130 musters in 1996, 250 musters in 1997 or 103 musters in 1998. He has put in 95 musters in 1996, 71 musters in 1997, 3 musters in 1998 and 32 musters in 1999. This prove that the Petitioner is a habitual absentee. He was issued with a chargesheet for his absenteeism in the year 1997 to which he did not submit any explanation even then enquiry was conducted and he participated in the enquiry. Witnesses were examined in his presence. The workman examined himself in his defence, however, his statement and submissions were not found to be satisfactory. Enquiry Officer submitted his report stating that the charges against the Petitioner were proved on the basis of which show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner and Disciplinary Authority passed order of dismissal. His appeal was also dismissed. The Petitioner remained silent for six years and has filed this petition after six years with much delay and latches. There is no explanation for the filing of this petition after such delay and latches, the petition deserves to be dismissed on this ground alone. The petition is baseless having no force and deserves to be dismissed.

4. Both the parties have filed their documentary evidence. Petitioner filed hand written application dated 5-12-2006, dismissal order dated 20-3-2001, salary slip, appointment letter dated 28-7-1996, xerox copy of medical certificates dated 29-4-97, 28-5-97 and undated medical certificate for period from 1-6-97 to 31-8-97, copy of the chargesheet, xerox copy of enquiry report, xerox copy of the enquiry proceeding. Respondent management has also filed the original chargesheet dated 12-9-98, acknowledgement receipt of the enquiry notice, enquiry notice, domestic enquiry proceeding filed which consists of the original medical certificate dated 29-4-97, 28-5-97 and that undated medical certificate for the period from 1-6-97 to 31-8-97, enquiry report, show cause notice and dismissal order.

5. Before entering into the merits of the case under Sec. 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the question of legality and validity of domestic enquiry was considered and by the order dated 28-1-2010 the domestic enquiry was held to be legal and valid as the Petitioner conceded to the said question.

6. The case was posted for the argument. Learned Counsel for the Respondent submitted his written arguments. Every opportunity was afforded for the counsel

for the Petitioner workman to file written or oral argument but, after taking several dates Learned Counsel for the Petitioner did not argue the case. Hence, the arguments were closed. I have considered and has perused the claim statement, counter statement and evidence of the parties coupled with the departmental proceedings, on the basis of the pleadings and documentary evidence of the parties this tribunal has to consider :

- (I) "Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the Petitioner workman is illegal and unjustified ?
- (II) Whether Petitioner workman remained absent for reasonable and valid cause during the year 1997 ?
- (III) Whether the Petitioner suffered from delay and latches ?
- (IV) Whether the Petitioner is entitled for any relief ? If yes, then to what relief ?"

7. Point Nos. (I) and (II) : It is admitted case of the parties that Petitioner is appointed on 31-7-1996 as badli filler and during the year 1997, he remained absent and put in only 71 musters as such, a chargesheet was issued to him and he was asked to submit his explanation. It is also admitted that domestic enquiry was conducted in which the Petitioner participated wherein he has produced three medical certificates, first certificate relates to a period from 20-4-1997 to 28-4-1997, second certificate relates to a period from 19-5-1997 to 27-5-1997. This certificate was produced during course of enquiry and the Enquiry Officer has considered the documents. Learned Counsel in his claim statement has contended that these certificates were not considered by the Enquiry Officer. I have gone through the enquiry report, the Enquiry Officer has reported that the Petitioner has filed his medical certificates. He has gone through the medical certificates, in his report he has concluded that these medical certificate have been filed with an attempt to cover up absence to some extent. Though the Learned Counsel for the workman has not placed any argument before this tribunal, even then this tribunal has to consider whether the filing of this medical certificate or the medical certificate justified the absence of Petitioner or not.

8. I have considered each and every medical certificate, the first medical certificate relate to the period 20-4-1997 to 28-4-1997 wherein the disease has been mentioned as UTI, the second certificate relate to a period

from 19-5-1997 to 27-5-1997 in which the disease has been mentioned as Malaria. If both these certificates are treated to be correct then the Petitioner remained absent for valid reasons for 8 days in April and 9 days in the month of May. The chargesheet shows that the Petitioner has remained absent prior to 20-4-1997 on 1st to 4th, 7th, 8th, 16th of April, and thereafter on 30th April. Again he remained absent on 2nd, 4th, 8th to 12th, 14th, 15th, May. What was the reason to remain absent on these days in the month of April and May, Petitioner has not been able to explain either before the Enquiry Officer or before this tribunal. Not only that the Petitioner was absent in the months of January, February and March. He has produced a third certificate that he was suffering from Jaundice and was under treatment of Dr. K. Indira, M.B.B.S., D.G.O., who is supposed to be gynaecologist, a Doctor of ladies diseases. What has forced the Petitioner to take treatment under gynaecologist is not clear. If he was suffering from the disease of Jaundice he would have undergone treatment of a physician and not of a gynaecologist. The third certificate shows that he was under the treatment of the gynaecologist from 1-6-1997 to 31-7-1997 but the attendance sheet and statement of the management witness has proved that the Petitioner has worked on 23rd to 26th June and 12th to 13th of July and 7th August, 1997. This prove that the Petitioner was not under continuous treatment of Dr. K. Indira as has been mentioned by her. During this period also he has attended the office for few days. This amply proves that Petitioner has attempted to cover up his absence by producing these certificates which does not appear to be genuine and I agree with the findings of the Enquiry Officer. There is no perversity or illegality in the finding of the Enquiry Officer. The Petitioner has not been able to prove why he remained absent on those days for which he has not produced medical certificates. If he was continuously ill as alleged by him he would have produced the medical certificates. He has stated that he took treatment from the company hospital. He suffered fracture in his leg, sustained injuries in head while working in the mine but he has not been able to produce single piece of paper to show that he has suffered injuries during course of his duties or took treatment in company hospital. Thus, the entire allegation made in the claim statement is devoid of any merit and without any basis.

9. The Petitioner has put in only 71 musters even if he remained absent for 9 days in April on account of UTI and 10 days in May on account of Malarial disease, his absence for rest of days are not clarified and justified by him. He has not been able to prove that his absence is for

any reasonable or genuine cause. Thus, the management has not committed any illegality or unjustifiability in dismissing a person who is not interested to perform his duties. Though it is not alleged in counter but it appears that Petitioner is a highly qualified person holding the degree of B. Com., and P.G. diploma in Industrial Relations, he might not be interested in performing the job of badli filler or coal filler and he must have avoided to perform duties, he absented himself from duties. The absence is unjustifiable and without any reason or sufficient grounds and Point Nos. 1 and 2 decided accordingly.

10. Point No. 3 : The Petitioner was dismissed in the year 2001. He did not file the claim petition within any reasonable period. He has filed it after lapse of six years and he has not been able to explain the reasons for delay, thus, it suffers from delay and laches. Though there is no limitation prescribed for proceeding under Sec. 2A (2) as such, it will not have effect on the merits of the case. Point No. 3 is decided accordingly.

11. Point No. 4 : The Petitioner has absented himself without any reasonable and sufficient reasons. He appears to be an unwilling worker, as such, he is not entitled for any relief and the Punishment awarded is justifiable and in proportion to the misconduct committed by him.

12. From the above discussion, this tribunal is of the opinion that the claim petition is devoid of any merit, Petitioner does not deserve any sympathy and he is not entitled for any relief. Petition is dismissed. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 26th day of November, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL
Documents marked for the Petitioner	NIL
Documents marked for the Respondent	NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 184.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार हुडको के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 71/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. L-42012/179/2005-आई. आर. (सी. एम.-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 184.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 71/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of HUDCO, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2010

[No. L-42012/179/2005-IR(CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI

Industrial Dispute No. 71/2006

Shri Sadanand Tiwari,
S/o Shri Ravati Ram Tiwari,
C/o General Mazdoor Trade Union,
Giri Nagar, Kalkaji,
New Delhi-110049

... Workman

Versus

The Executive Director, HMSI,
HUDCO, F-2/12, Khelgaon,
New Delhi-110049

... Management

AWARD

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 in April, 1970. The Corporation has grown tremendously and its operations spread all over the country. It has Zonal Office at Chennai, 14 Regional Offices, Seven Development Offices and one Business Development Office. Human Settlement Management Institute (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) is a unit of the Corporation, which is engaged in training and research activities. The Institute is located at Lodi Road, New Delhi, while its hostel is located at Asian Village, New Delhi. Service Regulations were there to

provide service conditions for employees of the Corporation. In 1994 Recruitment and Promotion Rules came in force to govern service conditions of the employees of the Corporation.

2. Cadres of the employees of the Corporation are classified in to Executive and Non-Executive Groups. In Executive cadres group "A" and group "B" posts are there while in Non-Executive cadres group "C" and group "D" posts are placed. Group "D" posts are further categorized in three categories viz., skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. In skilled category posts of Driver, Electrician, Plumber, Catering and House Keeping official exist, while lifeline falls in semi-skilled category. Unskilled category consist of Chowkidar, Sweeper, Mali, General Assistant/Attendant, Farash, Despatch Rider, Assistant Ferro Printer, Daffry/Ferro Printer, Machine Operator and Mistry (Mason). No post of Security Guard is available in either of the three categories of group D post. Recruitment to group D posts can be made through two channels viz. (i) direct recruitment through Employment Exchange, and (ii) open market through advertisement in case Employment Exchange fails to sponsor candidates within a specified period.

3. To avail security services, the Corporation has entered into an agreement with M/s. Vanguard Security and Fire Services Pvt. Ltd. (in short the Contractor) who used to provide Security Guards to the Corporation. In February, 2005 contract was awarded to M/s. Pearl Security Services, to provide Security Guards to the Corporation. Shri Sadanand Tiwari was employed as Security Guard by the Contractor to work at the premises of the Institute. He was paid his wages by the contractor. When contract was awarded to M/s Pearl Security Services, Shri Tiwari could not get any job with the new contracts. Aggrieved by the factum of his disengagement by the new contractor, he raised a demand with the Corporation for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. When conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide order No. L-42012/179/2005-IR(CM-II) New Delhi dated 14th of September, 2006, with following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of HUDCO in terminating the services of Shri Sadanand Tiwari w.e.f. 20-2-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

4. Claim statement was filed by Shri Sadanand Tiwari pleading that he was appointed as Security Guard by the Corporation w.e.f. 11-7-89. His last drawn wages were Rs. 5265/- P.M. He performed his duties in satisfactory manner. The Corporation adopted unfair labour practice qua him. Legal facilities such as appointment letter, bonus, leave book, weekly and festival holidays, over time and wage slip etc. were not provided to him. When he made a

request, he was assured by the Corporation that it would be provided within a short span of time. However, those facilities were not provided to him at any point of time. When he persisted in his demand, the Corporation got annoyed. On 20th of February, 2005 his services were terminated without any cause or reason. Neither his earned wages for the period 1-2-2005 till 20-2-2005 were paid nor terminal benefits were given to him. Action of termination of his services is illegal and void ab initio. He approached the Corporation many a times for reinstatement of his services but to no avail. He served a notice of demand on the Corporation on 22-3-2005, which demand was neither conceded to nor responded. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer and ultimately reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication. He seeks reinstatement in service of the Corporation with continuity and full back wages.

5. Claim was demurred by the Corporation pleading that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the parties. The Corporation agitates that the reference was made by the appropriate Government without application of mind to the facts and in an arbitrary manner. It was projected that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, since a contract was awarded to him to provide security services. The claimant was engaged by the Contractor on 11-7-89. There was no question of providing any legal facilities to the claimant by the Corporation. Contract of the Contractor came to an end on 31-1-2005, and thereafter contract to provide security services was awarded to M/s. Pearl Security Services w.e.f. 1-2-2005. There was no question of terminating services of the claimant by the Corporation, as claimed by him. It has been projected that claim statement, being devoid of merits, is liable to be rejected.

6. In the rejoinder the claimant reiterates facts pleaded by him in the claim statement.

7. On pleadings of the parties following issues were settled :

1. Whether there was no relationship of employer and employee between the parties ?
2. Whether there was no industrial dispute for want of relationship of employer and employee between the parties ?
3. As in terms of reference.
4. Relief.

8. Claimant has examined himself in support of his claim. He opted not to examine any other witness. The Corporation has examined Shri U.S. Dagar (MW 1), R.N. Biswas (MW2) and Shri Rajesh Mehta (MW 3) in support of its defence.

9. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri Anil Singhal, authorised representative, advanced arguments on behalf

of the claimant. Shri B.S. Rana, authorised representative, raised his submissions on behalf of the Corporation. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows :

Issue No. 1

10. Shri Sadanand Tiwari swears in his affidavit Ex. WW1/A that he was appointed by the officers of the Corporation in July, 1989 as Security Guard. He worked under their supervision. His wages were paid by the officers of the Corporation and his last drawn salary was Rs. 5265-PM. He worked with the Corporation till 20th of February, 2005. However, no appointment letter was issued to him. When he raised a demand of an appointment letter, a service certificate was issued in his favour. When he demanded appointment letter in February, 2005, his services were dispensed with on 20th of February, 2005 without any reason. On 22nd of March, 2005 letter of demand was sent to the Corporation, copy of which is Ex. WW1/1. He filed claim statement before the Conciliation Officer, copy of which is Ex. WW 1/3. During the course of his cross examination, he unfolds that he had not moved any application to the Corporation or the Institute for job. He concedes that employees of the Corporation were issued identity cards, while no identity card was issued to him. He projects that he had not written any letter to the Corporation asking ESI and Provident Fund facilities.

11. Shri U.S. Dagar unfolds that there is no post of Security Guard with the Corporation. The Corporation engages services of Security Guards through a contractor. An agreement was executed between the Corporation and M/s. Vanguard Security and Fire Services Pvt. Ltd. in 1994, copy of which is Ex. MW 1/2. Shri Sadanand Tiwari never applied for job either to the Corporation or to the Institute. During the course of his cross-examination, he concedes that reports Ex. MW 1/W4 to Ex. MW 1/W20 were submitted by the Caretaker to the Welfare Officer of the Institute. He further concedes that certificates Ex. MW 1/W2 and Ex. MW 1/W3 bear signatures of Dr. Kulwant Singh, the Executive Director of the Institutes.

12. Shri R.N. Biswas, presents that Dr. Kulwant Singh was not authorised to issue experience certificate to an employee. He unfolds that in February, 2003, Dr. Singh was placed under suspension vide communication Ex. MW 2/1. Punishment was awarded to him which was communicated vide letter dated 7-6-05, copy of which is Ex. MW 2/2. List of the employees of the Institute is Ex. MW 2/3. In December, 2003 Dr. Singh retired and Punishment was awarded to him after his retirement. He remained under suspension till the date of his retirement. He disputes that Dr. Singh was competent to issue letters, referred above.

13. Shri Rajesh Mehta presents that Security Guards working in the premises of the Institute were employees of the Contractor. Ex. MW 3/1 and Ex. MW 3/2 are copies of scrolls in respect of payment made to the Security Guards by the Contractor. Contractor used to keep original scrolls in his possession and submit photo copies to the Corporation. Ex. MW 3/3 is the copy of cheque along with its receipt given by Shri Tiwari to the Contractor. Ex. MW 3/4 is the copy of complaint made by Shri Tiwari and others, which was transmitted to the Contractor for action. During the course of his cross examination, he presents that being principal employer the Corporation used to check duties performed by Shri Tiwari. When Contractor used to submit his bills, supervisor used to verify facts to the effect that Shri Tiwari had worked for that month or not. He had placed copies of contracts entered into between the Corporation and the Contractor as Ex. MW 3/W1 and Ex. MW 3/W2, besides letters Ex. MW 3/W3 to Ex. MW3/W15, written for extension of contracts. Bills submitted by the Contractor are placed over the record by him as Ex. MW3/W16 to Ex. MW 3/W18. Ex. MW3/W20 and Ex. MW 3/W21 are reports furnished by the Contractor to the parties.

14. During the course of appreciation of facts projected by the witnesses referred above, it came to light that the claimant sent a demand letter to the Corporation which is Ex. WW 1/1. On perusal of the demand letter stand taken by the claimant had emerged over the record. Though the claimant projects in Ex. WW 1/1 that he was employed by the Corporation, yet he details therein that the Corporation had shown him as an employee of the Contractor and placed his services at the disposal of the Institute with ulterior motive. In claim statement Ex. WW 1/3, submitted before the Conciliation Officer, same facts were pleaded. Therefore, out of these two documents it came to light that the claimant presents that he was shown as an employee of a contractor and his services were placed at the disposal of the Institute. Consequently, it is evident that in disguised words the claimant pleads that he was projected as an employee of the Contractor by the Corporation. It is implicit that in the demand letter and the claim statement filed before the Conciliation Officer claimant concedes that he was an employee of the Contractor, which modus operandi was adopted by the Corporation for ulterior purposes. This stand was discarded by the claimant when he filed his claim statement before the Tribunal and entered the witness box to testify facts. He projects in clear terms that he was an employee of the Corporation, under whom he worked from July, 1989 till 20-2-2005. One may say that oscillating stand taken by the claimant proves detriment to his cause.

15. Much emphasis has been laid by the claimant on documents Ex. MW 1/W2 and Ex. MW 1/W3. For sake of convenience contents of Ex. MW1/W2 are reproduced thus :

"This is to certify that Mr. Sada Nand Tiwari son of Shri Revti Raman Tiwari resident of L-190, Gaurav Vihar, Badarpur, Jaitpur, New Delhi-110044 has been working as a security guard and posted at Human Settlement Management Institute of HUDCO, Asiad Village, New Delhi-110049 since September, 1989. He performed his duties most diligently and sincerely. He is most reliable and industrious person having full integrity. He bears a good moral character. I wish him all success".

Ex. MW 1/W3 unfolds facts thus :

"It is certified that Shri Sadanand Tiwari is performing the duties of Security Guard in Housing and Urban Development Corporation at 212, Asiad Village. The said individual is performing shift duty. He may happen to go late at night due to nature of duty".

16. Ex. MW 1/W2 projects that Dr. Kulwant Singh certifies that claimant has been working as security guard and posted at the Institute located at Asiad Village, New Delhi, since September, 1989. This document nowhere specifies as to whose employee the claimant was. A simple declaration is there in that documents that the claimant was working as security guard and posted at the Institute. This document nowhere concludes that the claimant was an employee of the Corporation or the Institute. In Ex. MW 1/W3 Dr. Kulwant Singh certifies that Shri Tiwari was performing duties of security guard in Corporation at 212, Asiad Village, New Delhi. This document also does not speak about the employment of the claimant by the Corporation or the Institute. Contents of these two documents, if appreciated in the light of posts available with the Corporation, which are projected in Ex. MW 1/1, would give true situation which Dr. Kulwant Singh unfolded therein. At the cost of repetition, it is highlighted that personnel of the Corporation has been classified into Executive-Non-Executive Groups. Executive groups consist of group A and group B officers. Non-Executive Cadre consist of group C and group D employees wherein officials working in project cadre, management service cadre, general clerical cadre, official language cadre, secretarial service cadre and general service cadre fall. General Service cadre has been sub-divided into skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled categories. In skilled category post of driver, electrician, plumber, category and house keeping fall while liftman falls in semi-skilled category. In unskilled category post of chowkidar, sweeper, mali, general attendant, farash, dispatch rider, assist fero printer, daftry, fero printer, machine operator and mason have been enlisted. No post of security guard is there in general services cadre, hence it cannot fall in group D categories. When no post of security guard was available with the Corporation. Dr. Kulwant Singh, who was working as Executive Director (Training) with the Institute cannot certify that the claimant was an employee of the Institute/Corporation. He was also well aware of agreement executed between the Corporation

and the Contractor, which is Ex. MW 1/2. In the light of these facts he issued certificates Ex. MW 1/W2 and Ex. MW 1/W3. Therefore, it is clear that in these certificates Dr. Kulwant Singh nowhere proclaims that the claimant was working as security guard under the Corporation. When contents of these documents are read in between the lines, it crept over the record that Dr. Kulwant Singh announces that claimant was working as security guard in the premises of the Corporation at 212 Asiad Village, New Delhi. He had not certified that the claimant was an employee of the Corporation. Therefore, contents of these documents nowhere came to the rescue of the claimant. One will not conclude that these documents certify that the claimant was an employee of the Corporation.

17. In his testimony claimant concedes that no appointment letter was issued in his favour by the Corporation. According to him, no application for job was moved by him either to the Corporation or to the Institute. He also concedes that he was not got medically examined before giving job to him. He opted not to explain as to how he reached the office of the Corporation to get employment. Shri Rajesh Mehta presents clinching facts, when he deposed that Ex. MW 3/3 is the copy of cheque alongwith receipt given by Shri Tiwari to the Contractor. When Ex. MW 3/3 was perused, it came to light that a sum of Rs. 7300/- was released in favour of the claimant by the Contractor on 5th of February, 2005. Claimant had issued a receipt in respect of payment so made to him. Claimant had not explained as to under what circumstances this cheque was received by him. Therefore, these documents go to conclude that the claimant was receiving his wages from the Contractor in February, 2005.

18. Shri Mehta further projects that the claimant alongwith other security guards made a complaint to the Institute, which complaint was forwarded to the management. He proved that complaint as Ex. MW 3/4. On perusal of Ex. MW 3/4 one would conclude that it bears signatures of the claimant besides other security guards. In Ex. MW 3/4 claimant and other security guards made a complaint dated 23-2-2005 against the Contractor in respect of non payment of their salary for the month of January, 2005. As unfolded by Shri Mehta the said complaint was forwarded to the Contractor for needful. Contents of the complaint brings an admission of Shri Tiwari over the record to this effect that he was an employee of the Contractor. When a Contractor fails to make payment of wages to a contract employee, principal employer is under an obligation to make payment of his wages. Therefore, complaint Ex. MW 3/4 was rightly made to the Institute, which had forwarded it to the Contractor for action. These facts demolished the case projected by Shri Tiwari that he was an employee of the Corporation.

19. Shri U.S. Dagar highlights that Shri Sadanand Tiwari never applied for a job to the Corporation or the Institute. He was working as security guard at the premises

of the Institute, as an employee of the Contractor. The Contractor provided security guards to the Institute upto January, 2005. Thereafter M/s. Pearl Security Services was engaged to provide security guards. No security guard was employed by the Corporation or the Institute, since no such post exists. Contractor used to deposit contribution towards E.S.I. and Provident Fund. Ex. MW 1/6 is the copy of challan endorsed by the Contractor to the Institute. Ex. MW 1/7 is also copy of the challan so endorsed by the Contractor. Ex. MW 1/8 is the copy of the cheque released by the Institute in favour of the Contractor. Facts projected by Shri Dagar get reaffirmation through the deposition of Shri Mehta. He presents that Ex. MW 3/1 and Ex. MW 3/2 are copies of the scroll in respect of payment made by the Contractor to security guards. Therefore, out of facts detailed above it is crystal clear that the claimant was working as an employee of the Contractor, who deputed him to provide security services to the Institute.

20. Relationship of employer and employee is constituted by a contract, express or implied between employer and employee. A contract of service is one in which a person undertakes to serve another and to obey his reasonable orders within the scope of the duty undertaken. A contract of employment may be inferred from the conduct which goes to show that such a contract was intended although never expressed and when there has, in fact, been employment of the kind usually performed by the employees. Any such inference, however, is open to rebuttal as by showing that the relation between the parties concerned was on a charitable footing or the parties were relations or partners or were directors of a limited company which employed no staff. While the employee, at the time, when his services were engaged, need not have known the identity of his employer, there must have been some act or contract by which the parties recognized one another as master or servant.

21. No evidence worth name was brought over the record by the claimant to establish relationship of employer and employee between him and the Corporation. However, he places emphasis on Ex. MW 1/W4 to Ex. MW 1/W20 to project that he was being supervised by caretaker of the Institute. On perusal of these documents it is emerging that duties performed by security guards during night hours, were supervised by the caretaker of the Institute who used to submit a report to the Welfare Officer. These documents nowhere establishes that the claimants and others were assigned duties by the officials of the Institute. Their duties were being supervised as a caution, in order to see whether they were serious or casual in performance of duties. Such right is always available to the principal employer, to make a complaint to the Contractor in respect of work performed by a contract labour. These documents nowhere establish relationship of employer and employee between the parties. Consequently it is crystal clear that

these documents cannot bring accolades to the claimant. Claimant has miserably failed to establish relationship of employer and employee between the parties. The Corporation could establish that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. Issue is, therefore, answered in favour of the Corporation and against the claimant.

Issue Nos. 2, 3 and 4

22. When claimant was an employee of the Contractor, in that situation there was no occasion available to the Corporation to dispense with his services. As projected above, a new Contractor was awarded work of providing security services to the Corporation in February, 2005. At that juncture services of the claimant came to an end. The appropriate Government had made a reference for articulation as to whether termination of services of the claimant by the Corporation w.e.f. 20-2-2005 was legal and justified. When there was no relationship of employer and employee between the Corporation and the claimant in that situation the terms of reference are uncalled for.

23. Whether this Tribunal can proceed to adjudicate the issue as to whether termination of the services of the claimant by the Contractor w.e.f. 20-2-2005 is legal and justified? In relation to any industrial dispute concerning an industrial undertaking or establishment enumerated in clause (a)(i) of section 2 of the Act, the Central Government is the appropriate Government. For the sake of convenience provisions of clause (a)(i) of section 2 of the Act are extracted thus :

“(a) appropriate Government” means—

- (i) in relation to any industrial dispute concerning any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or by a railway company or concerning any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government or in relation to an industrial dispute concerning a Dock Labour Board established under section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), or the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) or the Employees' State Insurance Corporation established under section 3 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), or the Board of Trustees constituted under section 3A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), or the Central Board of Trustees and the State Boards of Trustees constituted under section 3A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), or the Central Board of Trustees and the State Boards of Trustees constituted under section 5A and section 5B, respectively, of the Employees'

Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), or the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under section 3 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), or the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation established under section 3 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), or the Central Warehousing Corporation established under section 3 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (58 of 1962), or the Unit Trust of India established under section 3 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), or the Food Corporation of India established under section 3, or a Board of Management established for two or more contiguous States under section 16, of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964), or the Airports Authority of India constituted under section 3 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 (55 of 1994), or a Regional Rural Bank established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), or the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited or the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Limited, the National Housing Bank established under section 3 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987) or an air transport service, or a banking or an insurance company, a mine, an oil field, a Cantonment Board, or a major port, the Central Government and

- (ii) in relation to any other industrial dispute, the State Government;”

24. No evidence worth name came over the record that the claimant was an employee of the Corporation or the Institute. As concluded above, he was an employee of the Contractor. Hence, question arises as to who shall be the appropriate Government for the present dispute. Answer has been provided in clause (a)(ii) of section 2 of the Act, which contemplates that in relation to any other industrial dispute the State Government is the appropriate Government. However, this Tribunal is not oblivious of the proposition that Union Territory of Delhi enjoys a special status under the Constitution. Delhi is a Union Territory having some special provisions with respect to its administration. Article 239 of the Constitution speaks that every union territory shall be administered by the President acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. Article 239 AA makes special provisions with respect to Delhi, detailing therein that the Union

Territory of Delhi shall be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the administrator thereof appointed in Article 239 shall be designated as the Lieutenant Governor. There shall be Legislative Assembly, and provisions of Articles 324 to 327 and 329 shall apply in relation to the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi as they apply in relation to a State. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the National Capital Territory with respect to the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List except the matters with respect to entries 1, 2 and 18 of the State List and entries 64, 65 and 66 of that list, in so far as they relate to the said entries 1, 2 and 18. The Council of Ministers shall be headed by the Chief Minister to aid and advise the Lt. Governor in exercise of his functions in relation to the matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws. In case of difference of opinion between Lt. Governor and his ministers on any matter, the Lt. Governor shall refer it to the President for decision and act according to the decision given thereon by the President and pending such decision the Lt. Governor is competent to take action in urgent matters. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the President and Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Minister. Therefore, it is evident that though a Legislative Assembly is there in National Capital Territory of Delhi, yet it is a union territory administered by the President through the Administrator appointed by him. In case of difference of opinion between the Administrator and the Ministers, it is the decision of the President that prevails. Consequently the State Government merges with the Centre when Lt. Governor administers the Union Territory or in case of difference of opinion the President decides the issue.

25. State Government has been defined in clause (60) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, in respect of anything done or to be done after commencement of the Constitution (7th Amendment) Act, 1956 in a case of State, the Governor and in a Union Territory, the Central Government. Therefore, it is evident that for a Union Territory, no distinction has been made between the State and the Central Government. The President administers the Union Territory, through an Administrator appointed by him. In case of National Capital Territory of Delhi, it is being administered by the President through the Lieutenant Governor. Though there is a legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers, yet in case of difference of opinion between the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Ministers, the decision of the President shall prevail, which fact makes it clear that for the purpose of administration of the union territory, the Central and the State Government merges over certain matters.

26. High Court of Delhi was confronted with such a proposition in *M.K. Jain* (1981 Lab. E.C. 62) wherein it was laid as follows:

"The award was sought to be voided, inter alia, on the ground that by virtue of the Constitution and composition of the Corporation, Central Government was the only authority competent to make a reference of the dispute to the Industrial Court and that the reference by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi was, therefore, in excess of power. Even otherwise no exception could be taken to the order of reference, even if it be assumed that Central Government was the appropriate Government, inasmuch as the distinction between the Central and the State Government in relation to the Union Territory in our constitutional framework is rendered illusory, Union Territory is administered by the President of India under Article 239 of the Constitution of India, acting to such extent as he thinks fit. Therefore, the Administrator, to be appointed by him, in the case of Union territory, there is an amalgamation of the constitutional classification of legislative and executive powers between the Centre and the States. According to section 3(60) of the General Clauses Act, the "Central Government" in relation to the Administration of Union Territory means the Administrator acting within the scope of authority given to him under Article 239 of the Constitution of India and in terms of section 3(60) of the General Clauses Act, "State Government" as respects anything done or to be done in the Union Territory means the Central Government. In the case of Union Territory, therefore, the Central and State Governments merge and it is immaterial whether an order of reference is made by one or the other. This contention must, therefore, fail".

27. Again in *Mahavir* [97(2002) DLT 922] the High Court was confronted with the same proposition. Relying on the precedent in *M.K. Jain* (supra) with profit it was ruled that reference made by the Government of NCT of Delhi was not bad despite the fact that appropriate Government was the Central Government. Difference of State Government and Central Government goes to the brink of abolition when State Government has been defined as the Central Government by clause (60) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act and Delhi is being administered by the President through the Administrator appointed by him. Therefore, the aforesaid precedents make it clear that a status of union territory of Delhi can be termed as Central Government in certain matters.

28. Whether the Central Government can be termed as State Government for any purpose? Article, 53 of the Constitution provides that the executive power of the Union shall vest in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. Article, 73 defines extent of executive power of the Centre, that is, on matters which shall be controlled and administered by the Central

Executive. It has been detailed therein that the executive power of the union shall extend—(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and (b) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by the Government of India by virtue of any treaty or agreement. The extent of the State's executive power is set out in Article, 161 of the Constitution. Administrative relations between the Union and the states is to be dealt in accordance with the provisions of Article 256, 257, 258, 258A, 260 and 261 of the Constitution. Article 258A was added by 7th Amendment Act, 1956 to make a matching provision to clause (1) of Article, 258 of the Constitution. While exercising powers contained in clause (1) of Article 258, the President is empowered to entrust union functions to a State Government or its officers. There was no provisions enabling the Governor of a State to entrust state functions to the Central Government or its officers. That lacuna was found to be of practicable difficulty and provisions of Article, 258 A were inserted in the Constitution. Thus it is evident that arena of union executive powers and the state executive powers are well defined.

29. Clause (8) of Section 3 of the General Clauses Act defines the Central Government in relation to administration of Union Territory, the Administrator thereof acting within the scope of authority given to him under Article, 239 of the Constitution. Therefore, it is evident that Administrator of Government of N.C.T. Delhi has been defined to mean as Central Government to administer the Union Territory of Delhi. Hence for the limited purposes, provided in the Constitution, executive functions of the Central Government can be entrusted to Government of a State or its Officers. The Central Government would not be termed as the State Government, when those functions are being executed by the State Government or its officers. So executive power of the Union can be exercised, in certain matters by the State Government or its officers but in that situation too the Central Government would not be termed as the State Government. The special provisions referred above would not make the reference, made by the Central Government as the reference made by Government of N.C.T. of Delhi.

30. There is other facet of the coin. This Tribunal was constituted vide Notification No. A-11020/33/75-CLT dated 30-9-76. It was provided in the notification that the Tribunal has been constituted under the powers provided in Sub-section (1) of Sub-section (2) of Section 7-A of the Act, with its head quarter at New Delhi. Another notification was issued on that very date empowering the Tribunal to adjudicate applications moved in Sub-section(2) of Section 33-C of the Act, in relation to the workman employed in any 'industry' in the Union Territory of Delhi, in respect of which the Central Government is the appropriate Government. Therefore, the Tribunal has been empowered to adjudicate industrial disputes, in respect of which

Central Government is the appropriate Government. As pointed out above, the appropriate Government in this case is the State Government. Under these circumstances this Tribunal cannot entertain the present dispute for adjudication, in respect of which appropriate Government is the State Government.

31. Since this Tribunal cannot invoke its jurisdiction to adjudicate the reference, hence the Tribunal refrains its hands from entering into the merits of the matter. The Central Government was not competent to make a reference of this dispute to this Tribunal. The parties should seek redressal at the appropriate forum. With these observations an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated: 25-10-2010

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 185.—मैसर्स अग्रवाल हाइड्रोजन वर्क्स एंड फाउंड्रीज (प्र.) लिमिटेड (चैनेई क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या डब्ल्यूबी/167 के अंतर्गत) (इसमें इसके उपरांत स्थापना के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (इसमें इसके उपरांत अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17(1)(क) के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई छूट को रद्द करने के लिए आवेदन किया है।

2. उपर्युक्त स्थापना को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17(1)(क) के अंतर्गत, 01-11-1952 से छूट प्रदान करते हुए दिनांक 07-12-1962 को एक आदेश जारी किया गया था।

3. अब भारत सरकार के ध्यान में ये बात आई है कि तबत स्थापना ने 01-08-2010 से अपनी छूट अन्वर्तित कर दी है तथा यह आगे कोई कार्यकलाप नहीं कर रही है।

4. अतः, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार उपर्युक्त स्थापना को प्रदान की गई छूट को एतद्वारा 01-08-2010 से रद्द करती है।

[सं. एस-35017/21/2010-एस.एस.-H]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2010

S.O. 185.—Whereas M/s. Agarwal Hardware Works & Foundries (P) Limited [under Code No. WB/167 Chennai region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for cancellation of exemption granted by Government of India under Section 17(1)(a) of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. Whereas a Order dated 07-12-1962 granting exemption w.e.f. 01-11-1952 under Section 17(1)(a) of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 to the said establishment.

3. And whereas now it has come to the notice to the Government that the establishment has surrendered its exemption with effect from the 01-08-2010 and it is no longer carrying on any activity.

4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby cancels the exemption granted to the said establishment with effect from the 01-08-2010.

[No. S-35017/21/2010-SS. II]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 186.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा -(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के नलगोंडा जिले के मेल्लचेरुवु मण्डल के मेल्लचेरुवु, रामापुरम तथा चिन्तापलेम मण्डल के चिन्तापलेम राजस्व गांव के सीमा के अंतर्गत स्थित सभी क्षेत्र ।”

[सं. एस-38013/53/2010-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 186.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st January, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“All the areas falling within the limits of Revenue villages of Mellacheruvu, Ramapuram and Chintapalem of Mellacheruvu Mandal in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/53/2010-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 187.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा -(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के रंगारेड्डी जिले के शामीरपेट मण्डल के थुमुकुंटा, मंदायपल्ली, पोतायपल्ली, अंतायपल्ली, बोम्मसंपेट, उप्परपल्ली (शामीरपेट राजस्व गांव), बाबागुडा (शामीरपेट राजस्व गांव) जवाहर नगर (बिट्सपिलानी) और सिंगायपल्ली राजस्व गांव के सीमा के अंतर्गत स्थित सभी क्षेत्र ।”

[सं. एस-38013/54/2010-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st January, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“All the areas falling within the limits of Revenue villages of Thumukunta, Mandaipally, Pothaipally, Anthaipally, Bommaraspet, Upperpally (Shameerpet Revenue Village), Babaguda (Shameerpet Revenue Village), Jawahar Nagar (Bitspilani) and Singaipally of Shameerpet Mandal in Ranga Reddy District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/54/2010-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 188.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा -(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के विजयनगरम जिले के पूसपाटरेगा मण्डल के जी. चोडवाम (छोड़ा गांव पोरम को मिलाकर), चोडममा अग्रहाम, कोव्वाडा कंदिवालसा (छोटे गांव नक्कनिपेटा, मादवय्यपेटा, बोदुवानिकल्लालु) तथा कनिमल्ला (छोटा गांव कामवरम को मिलाकर) राज्य गांव के सीमा के अंतर्गत स्थित सभी क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/55/2010-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2010

S.O. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st January, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“All the areas falling within the Revenue Villages of G. Chodavaram (Including Hamlet viz., Poram) Chodamma Agraharam, Kovvada, Kandivalasa (including Hamlets viz., Nakkanipeta, Madavayyapeta, Boduvanikallalu and Kanimala (including Hamlet viz., Kamavaram) of Pusapatregga Mandal of Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/55/2010-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 189.—जबकि मैसर्स आईटीडी सीमेंटेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड [बांद्रा क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या एमएच/20241 के अंतर्गत] (एतदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन किया है।

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरान्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लागू भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

3. केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान

में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के संसार उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 01-03-1991 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/31/2010-एसएस-II]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2010

S.O. 189.—Whereas M/s. ITD Cementation India Limited [under Code No. MH/20241 in Bandra Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 01-03-1991 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/31/2010-SS. II]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2010

का. आ. 190.—जबकि मैसर्स गुजरात हेवी केमिकल लिमिटेड [गुजरात क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या बी.जे/19861 के अंतर्गत] (एतदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन किया है।

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरान्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लागू भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

3. केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा, अब कर्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 01-02-1991 से अपरती अभिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/29/2010-एस एस-II]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2010

S.O. 190.—Whereas M/s. Gujarat Heavy Chemical Limited [under Code No. GJ/19861 in Gujarat Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other Provident Fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 01-02-1991 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/29/2010-SS. II]
S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 191.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध अन्तर्गत प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के वरंगल जिले के हनमकोण्डा मण्डल में तिम्यापुर हवेली और गोपालपुर, गौसुगोण्डा मण्डल में गौसुगोण्डा

और उकल, हसनपती मण्डल में मुच्चेर्ला और येल्लापुर राजस्व गांव के सीमा के अंतर्गत स्थित सभी क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/04/2011-एसएस-I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“All the areas falling within the Revenue Villages of Thimmapur Haveli and Gopalpur of Hanamkonda Mandal, Geesugonda and Ookal of Geesugonda Mandal and Mucherla and Yellapur of Hasanpathy Mandal in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/04/2011-SS I]
S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 192.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“जिला इडुक्की के तोडुपुषा तालुक में मुट्टम राजस्व गांव के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/03/2011-एस.एस.-I]
एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 192.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :

"The areas within the Revenue Village of Muttom in Thodupuzha Taluk of Idukki District."

[No. S-38013/03/2011-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 193.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा -(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

"आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के श्रीकाकुलम् जिले के श्रीकाकुलम् नगर के सीमा में स्थित सभी राजस्व गांव तथा श्रीकाकुलम् मण्डल के सिंगुपुरम, पेदपाडु, कुसेलपुरम, केशवरावपेटा राजस्व गांव तथा श्रीकाकुलम् जिले के गारा मण्डल के अच्चन्नापालेम।"

[सं एस-38013/02/2011-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

"All the areas falling within the limits of Srikakulam Town and the Revenue Villages of Singupuram, Peddapadu, Kuselapuram, Kesavaraopeta of Srikakulam Mandal and Atchannepalem of Gara Mandal in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh."

[No. S-38013/02/2011-SS I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 194.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा -(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

क्रमांक	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	तहसील व जिला
1	2	3
1.	जस्सर	लुधियाना
2.	पद्दी	लुधियाना
3.	भगवानपुर	लुधियाना
4.	हुगरी	लुधियाना
5.	टिब्बा	लुधियाना
6.	उमैदपुर	लुधियाना
7.	धरीड	लुधियाना
8.	लाहवाला	लुधियाना
9.	अल्लोवाला	लुधियाना
10.	मानेवाला	लुधियाना
11.	बोकर-डोगरा	लुधियाना
12.	नूरपुर बेट	लुधियाना
13.	नूरवाला	लुधियाना
14.	पहारूवाला	लुधियाना
15.	लाटों दना	लुधियाना
16.	कटानी कला	लुधियाना
17.	लाटों जोग	लुधियाना
18.	पंगलिया	लुधियाना
19.	कुमकला	लुधियाना
20.	भामा कला	लुधियाना
21.	कुब्बा	लुधियाना
22.	सतलुवाला	लुधियाना

[सं एस-38013/01/2011-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 194.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely :

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Tehsil & District
1	2	3
1.	Jassar	Ludhiana
2.	Paddi	Ludhiana

1	2	3
3.	Bhagwanpura	Ludhiana
4.	Dugri	Ludhiana
5.	Tibba	Ludhiana
6.	Umedpur	Ludhiana
7.	Dharour	Ludhiana
8.	Lauduwal	Ludhiana
9.	Allowal	Ludhiana
10.	Manewal	Ludhiana
11.	Bonker-Dogra	Ludhiana
12.	Nurpur Bet	Ludhiana
13.	Nurwala	Ludhiana
14.	Pahruwal	Ludhiana
15.	Laton Dana	Ludhiana
16.	Katani Kalan	Ludhiana
17.	Laton Joga	Ludhiana
18.	Panglian	Ludhiana
19.	Kum Kalan	Ludhiana
20.	Bhama Kalan	Ludhiana
21.	Kubba	Ludhiana
22.	Lakhawal	Ludhiana

[No. S-38013/05/2011-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का. आ. 192.—फरीदाबाद राज्य सेवा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एलबिल 01 फरवरी, 2011 को इस तरीके के रूप में विज्ञापित करती है, जिसके द्वारा अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपर्युक्त हरिकण्ड राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

क्रम	संवस्था नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	जिला
1	2	3	4
1.	कायरा	156	फरीदाबाद
2.	भुपानी	143	फरीदाबाद
3.	वजीरपुर	137	फरीदाबाद
4.	बुदना	124	फरीदाबाद
5.	नचौली	155	फरीदाबाद
6.	पलवाली	138	फरीदाबाद
7.	कबुलपुर	169/170	फरीदाबाद
8.	जासना	110	फरीदाबाद
9.	मोहना	204	फरीदाबाद
10.	खेरीकला	113	फरीदाबाद

1	2	3	4
11.	छायसा	202	फरीदाबाद
12.	फरीदपुर	99	फरीदाबाद
13.	बथोला	115	फरीदाबाद
14.	बरोली	116	फरीदाबाद
15.	चांदपुर	187	फरीदाबाद
16.	औरंगाबाद	81	पलवल
17.	रेहराना	83	पलवल

[सं. एस-38013/05/2011-एसएस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Haryana namely :

Sl. No.	Revenue Village No.	Had. Bast. No.	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Kanwra	156	Faridabad
2.	Bhupani	143	Faridabad
3.	Wazirpur	137	Faridabad
4.	Budaina	124	Faridabad
5.	Nachauli	155	Faridabad
6.	Palwali	138	Faridabad
7.	Kabulpur	169/170	Faridabad
8.	Jasanaa	110	Faridabad
9.	Mohna	204	Faridabad
10.	Kheri Kalan	113	Faridabad
11.	Chhainsa	202	Faridabad
12.	Faridpur	99	Faridabad
13.	Bathola	115	Faridabad
14.	Baroli	116	Faridabad
15.	Chandpur	187	Faridabad
16.	Aurangabad	81	Palwal
17.	Rehrana	83	Palwal

[No. S-38013/05/2011-S.S. I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.